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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXVII NO. 145 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

Tokio Turns Down British Request

No Further Bait To Princes

Muirhead's Reply To Commons Question On Federation

LONDON, June 19.

In the House of Commons asked by Mr. Graham-White if any modifications were contemplated in the proposals for the Federal constitution following the recent expression of views by the Chamber of Princes, Col. Muirhead said that the proposed terms of Accession to the Federation, which the Viceroy communicated to the States in January were the result of prolonged and careful consideration and no prospect was held out of any substantial variation of the terms proposed.

GOVT. HAS NO INFORMATION!

Sir Nairne Sandman asked Col. Muirhead what the Government was going to do regarding the resolution passed by the Conference of Indian Princes in Bombay on June 12.

Col. Muirhead said at present he had no official information regarding the resolution.

Mr. Sorensen: "May we take it that the Government are reconsidering the whole position regarding Federation?

Col. Muirhead: "He ought not to draw that conclusion".

IMPORTANT ISSUE

Mr. Wedgwood Benn:—"Does Col. Muirhead realise the great danger which arises if Federation is indefinitely postponed?

Col. Muirhead:—"The whole question is recognised as being a very important one."

Mr. Sorensen:—"This scheme of Federation is attacked from left and right would it not be worthwhile to reconsider the matter?

Col. Muirhead:—A thing may be attacked from several points of view without being necessarily bad.—Reuter.

COLONIAL CO-OPERATION

PARIS, June 19.

Closer Anglo-French Colonial co-operation was the subject of a long talk between Mr. Malcolm MacDonald and the French Colonial Minister, M. Mandel.

It is understood the statesmen reviewed the various economic and military problems affecting the two Empires, including raw materials, commercial exchanges and steps to be taken, if necessary, to ensure close military co-operation.—Reuter's Special.

How Britain Recognizes Nazi Annexations

LONDON, June 19.

In the House of Commons replying to questions on Bohemia and Moravia, Mr. Butler said that Sir Nevile Henderson had been instructed to make an application to the German Government for a Consul-General at Prague. While the Government realised that this step implied "de facto" recognition of the present position of Bohemia and Moravia, it did not involve a modification of the views of the Government on this question. Before taking the decision the Government had communicated with other interested Governments including France, United States, Russia and Poland.

Lt. Commander Fletcher suggested this was recognition of legality of the annexation.

Mr. Butler said: "No".

Mr. Butler added the Government had stated that they regarded the annexation as devoid **of any basis of legality.—Reuter.**

More Restrictions But No Relaxation

Electrified Wires Round Tientsin Concession

Britishers Stripped Naked And Searched: Threat To Chinese Policemen

TOKYO, June 19.

ACCORDING to Japanese messages from Tientsin the Japanese Consul-General rejected the request of the British Consul-General for relaxation of examination and search of provisions in transit to the British Concession.

BRITISHERS STRIPPED NAKED

Two Britishers reported to the British Consulate at Tientsin that they were stripped of all clothing by the Japanese searching parties and then submitted to the most obscene degradations. Afterwards their clothes were handed to them outside the room, where the search was conducted. They had to dress in full view of the Chinese standing nearby.

INSIDE ELECTRIFIED WIRES

Wire entanglements around the British Concession in Tientsin will be electrified from to-night, according to an announcement by the Japanese military authorities at Tokyo.—Reuter.

THREAT TO CHINESE POLICE IN BRITISH CONCESSION

TIENTSIN, June 19.

Members of the special service section of the Japanese Army in Tientsin to-day distributed circulars among the Chinese members of the British Municipal Police threatening that unless they leave the service of the British Concession authorities "action will be taken against them and their families."

The British Consul-General is lodging a strong protest.

The threats applied to Chinese Municipal Clerical Staff as well as the Police. Circulars threatened death as one of the possible consequences of defiance.

The Japanese have taken a census of all the municipal employees and families living in the Japanese-controlled area around the Concession.

Many threatened men are seriously considering resigning.—Reuter.

Blockade Only Against Britain

A Tokio message says:

The Blockade is entirely directed against the British Concession in Tientsin, which is alleged to have served hitherto as "an agency" of the Kuomintang Government, according to a statement by the Japanese military authorities in Tientsin.

Branding the British allegation that Japanese claims would affect the rights of all Powers having treaty rights in China as a British attempt "to induce United States to pull the chestnuts out of the fire," the statement says that the blockade is not directed against any other country, still less against the United States.

The American Charge D'Affaires called at the Japanese foreign office and exchanged information on Tientsin with Mr. Yoshikawa, Chief of the American Affairs Department.

DIPLOMATIC TALKS.

Diplomatic negotiations are likely to be resumed forthwith between the Japanese Consul-Gene

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 1).

GENEVA HONOUR FOR INDIAN WOMAN

GENEVA, June 19.

Mrs. Kiran Bose has been named Rapporteur of League Advisory Committee on social questions.

This is the first time that an Indian woman has held the post.—Reuter.

LORD SINHA AND HOUSE OF LORDS

LONDON, June 19.

The House of Lords Committee of Privileges will consider on June 23, Lord Sinha's petition for a writ of summons to the House of Lords.—Reuter.

U. S. OFFERS MEDIATION

WASHINGTON, June 19.

Mr. Cordell Hull formally expressed the United States' concern at the "broader aspects" of the developments in Tientsin with regard to which the Government were observing "with special interest all the related developments in China."

Mr. Cordell Hull revealed that the Charge d'Affaires on Tokio had suggested before the blockade that the good offices of the Consul at Tientsin should be used to mediate in the controversy over the four Chinese

Mr. Cordell Hull explained that the mediation offer related only to the controversy over the four Chinese and was made before the blockade.—Reuter.

U. S. URGED TO STAND BY BRITAIN

SHANGHAI, June 19.

The United States is urged to stand by Britain and France on the Tientsin question, in an editorial in the "Evening Post", the only American newspaper in Shanghai, which gives a warning that failure to co-operate on the technical ground that America has no territorial interest in Tientsin will only encourage the Japanese to take similar action later in Shanghai.—Reuter.

Congress President's Programme

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S MOVEMENTS

PATNA: June 19.

Rashtrapati Babu Rajendra Prasad after having completed his tour in North Bihar in connection with the collection of funds for the Ramgarh Congress, returned this morning to Patna and after a stay at the Sadaquat Ashram for about two hours left for Arrah by the Delhi Express. He was accompanied by Mr. Mathura Prasad and Mr. Chakradhar Saran.

The people of Arrah arranged to accord him a grand reception at the railway platform on his arrival and a public meeting in the afternoon where a civic address as well as other addresses by different organisations will be presented to him.

The Congress President leaves for Bombay to-night by the Upper India Express.—United Press.

MEHTAB MEETS AZAD

CALCUTTA, June 19.

Mr. Harekrishna Mehtab, member of the Congress Working Committee arrived in Calcutta this morning 'en route' to Bombay.

Mr. Mehtab and Dr. Prafulla Ghosh who are leaving to-day by the B.N.R. Bombay Mail called on Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in the afternoon to discuss the questions cropping up before the Working Committee, particularly the Digboi strike and the Shia-Sunni trouble in the United Provinces.

Earlier Dr. B. C. Roy had discussions with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad on the Digboi question and other issues.

SHE PREFERRED DEATH TO AN OLD MAN

KARACHI, June 19.

Miss Chandumal Bhatia, a sixth standard student whose marriage had been fixed for to-morrow drowned herself in a channel on Saturday.

It is stated that she was being married to an old man who had married thrice before.—United Press.

Bidhon Roy For Bombay

CALCUTTA, June 19.

Dr. Bidhon Chandra Roy, member of the Congress Working Committee, left for Bombay by this evening's E.I.R. Bombay Mail to attend the Working Committee meeting. Mr. Kiron Shankar Roy also left by the same train for Bombay to attend the A.I.C.C. meeting. Mr. Harekrishna Mehtab and Dr. Prafulla Ghose, two other members of the Working Committee had already left by this afternoon's B.N.R. Bombay Mail.—United Press.

Mrs. Naidu For Bombay

HYDERABAD (Dn.), June 19.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu leaves for Bombay by the Madras Express to-morrow evening for attending the meetings of the Congress Working Committee and the A. I. C. C.—A. P

Brigadiers-General Dead

LONDON, June 19.

The deaths have occurred of Brigadier General Lord Henry Seymour and Brigadier General Philip Leveson Gower.—Reuter.

POLICE OPEN FIRE IN CAWNPORE

Communal Trouble Over Procession: 30 Injured: Curfew And Ban Imposed

CAWNPORE: June 19.

Communal riot broke out again this evening in Cawnpore resulting in injuries to about 30 persons.

While a "Rath Jatra" procession was wending its way through Muslim quarters, it is stated, brickbats were thrown at the procession from the vicinity of a hotel in Moolganj.

POLICE OPEN FIRE

The procession broke up in panic. The Police opened fire and brought the situation under control.

Later the procession was reformed and completed the course under police protection. The District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police with reinforcement of police were on the spot.

Among those injured from brickbats is Lt. W. R. Hauson of the Political Department, who is on special duty here and Mr. Raghubir Dayal Bhatt, a Congress leader. So far 21 people have been admitted to hospital.

Later another clash between Hindus and Muslims occurred near Moolganj, in which brickbats and sodawater bottles and other missiles were exchanged.

CURFEW AND BAN

The District Magistrate had issued an order under Sec. 144, prohibiting the assembly of more than five persons and the carrying of lethal weapons and lathis.

Curfew Order has also been promulgated with immediate effect.

Police Force has been reinforced and patrols posted at strategic corners.

Although no further clash is reported, tension prevails.

Three Killed: Military Called Out

Three people have been killed and 36 injured of whom eight are suffering from gunshot wounds caused by police opening ten rounds of fire in the course of the evening.

MILITARY CALLED OUT

To ensure greater precaution two platoons of the second battalion of South Staffordshire Regiment have been called out. Although efforts have been made to localise the rioting a few cases of stray assaults in other parts of the city have been reported.

UNDERWORLD ACTIVE

The outbreak of rioting appears to have encouraged the underworld element to commit theft and robbery on persons irrespective of religious distinction. It is reported Hindu women in Tatia Mohalla, a predominently Hindu locality, were assaulted by Hindu bad characters.

Some Muslim shops in Tateria Bazar are also reported to have been looted.—A. P.

The eighth batch of satyagrahi volunteers from Sukkur for the Hyderabad Satyagraha left for Hyderabad.

STOP PRESS

EIGHT KILLED IN PALESTINE

JERUSALEM: June 19.

British troops, co-operating with the Aircraft, accounted for an entire gang of nine brigands, near Jerico, killing eight and capturing one.—Reuter.

Confusion Over Issue In Tientsin

CHAMBERLAIN'S REPLY IN COMMONS

No Formal Representation From Tokio: Hope Of Local Settlement

LONDON, June 19.

MR. Chamberlain, replying to questions on Tientsin in the House of Commons said that it would appear the original demand of handing over the four men has been confused by the introduction of larger issues of general policy.

NO FORMAL REPRESENTATION

No formal representation had been received from the Japanese Government on this subject and it was still hoped that a local settlement would be found.

INDIGNITIES TO BR. SUBJECTS

"The barrier restrictions in Tientsin continue", said Mr. Chamberlain in a statement on the Far Eastern situation. All British subjects were held up at the barriers and rigorously searched and in some cases subjected to indignities. The entry of perishable foodstuffs and ice into the Concession was delayed by rigid searching and the entry continued to be spasmodic.

QUESTION OF FOOD SUPPLY

Normal supplies were reported to be reaching the markets of the adjoining French Concession. No special arrangements appeared to be called for as yet, but further information on the subject was being sought from the authorities on the spot.

Mr. Chamberlain mentioned that on the morning of June 18 two British coasting steamers went up the river to Tientsin without stoppage or search, but he said generally speaking British tugs and lighters had been stopped and searched.

Protests had been addressed by the Consul-General at Tientsin and the Ambassador in Tokio had been instructed to take the matters up with the Japanese Government. The general position was not clear but it appeared that the original demand for handing over four Chinese had been confused by the introduction of larger issues of general policy.

No formal representations had been received from the Japanese Government and he still hoped that a local settlement would be found possible.

Mr. Chamberlain added: "His Majesty's Government cannot but believe that the Japanese Government share their own desire not to widen the area of disagreement or render more acute the already difficult situation. At the same time they are fully alive to the reactions of the present dispute on the position of other British and International Settlement in China.

DIPLOMATIC APPROACH

"Lord Halifax is seeing the Japanese Ambassador to-day and Sir R. Craigie in Tokio is endeavouring to clarify the situation there. We are maintaining the closest touch with the French and American Governments".

Replying to Mr. Arthur Henderson, Mr. Chamberlain said that the British offer regarding the four Chinese suspects still held good.

Replying to Mr. Eden, who asked whether it could be assumed that it had been made clear to all concerned that it was the Government's intention to ensure that food supplies were reaching the British subjects in Tientsin, Mr. Chamberlain said: "Yes, we are making inquiries and will take whatever steps are necessary to ensure supplies of foodstuffs".

Neville Chamberlain

British Premier hopes for settlement of Tientsin dispute.

BLOCKADE IN KULANGSU

Answering Mr. Noel-Baker, **Mr. Chamberlain said that the blockade in Kulangsu was being maintained.**

Col. Llewellyn stated that **owing to the depth of water the largest ship, which could reach Tientsin was the "Lowestoft", which was there now. It is not at present considered that other British warships now 30 miles from Tientsin, would be of value.**

To Mr. Sorensen's suggestion that the Premier should approach President Roosevelt with the object of forming a Federation of Nations and World Parliament, Mr. Butler declared: "The present circumstances do not seem propitious for any such initiative".—Reuter.

ANGLO-SOVIET DIFFERENCES

Chamberlain's Statement In Reply To Question In Commons

Mr. Chamberlain said in the House of Commons that discussions in Moscow were still proceeding.

Asked by Mr. Adams whether there were any difficulties outstanding besides the position of the Baltic States, Mr. Chamberlain said: "Yes, there are **several other points".—Reuter.**

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Admission forms and prospectus are available from the College Office on application.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the shareholders of ROHTAS INDUSTRIES, LIMITED that the Directors have recommended final dividend of Rs. 4-12 per pref. share and Re. 0-12 per ordy. share making a total dividend of Rs. 9-12 and Rs. 1-4 per share respectively for the period ended 31st October, 1938, for consideration of the shareholders in their Sixth Ordinary General Meeting to be held on the 9th July, 1939. The dividends are payable on and after the 15th August, 1939 to those shareholders whose names will appear in the Company's books on the 10th July, 1939.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company shall remain CLOSED from 1st to 10th July, 1939 (both days inclusive).

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Dalmianagar, 15th June, 1939.

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NOTICE AS TO LOST POLICY.

POLICY No. C83013 in NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., on the life of Mallappa Virbhadrappa Hooli, of Hubli, having been lost. Notice is hereby given that failing any objection to reach the Company within one month of this date from any interested party with production of the Policy the Company will proceed in matters pending concerning the policy.

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(451)

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

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Applications stating age, qualifications and practical experience together with copies of the most recent testimonials and also stating relationship, if any, with the Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Councillors, Aldermen and the Officers of the Corporation, should be addressed to the Secretary, Corporation of Calcutta and should reach him on or before the 31st July, 1939.

BHASKAR MUKERJI,
Secretary to the Corporation,
Central Municipal Office,
The 13th June, 1939.

649.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913, and
In the matter of DRY ICE CORPORATION OF INDIA, LTD. a Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and having its Registered Office at Cadell Road, Dadar, Bombay.
Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & CO., a firm, carrying on business at Medows Street, within the Fort, Bombay ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 19th day of June, 1939, presented to the said High Court by the Petitioners abovenamed and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable the Sitting Judge hearing Company matters in Chambers on MONDAY, the 24th day of July, 1939 and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned at their Office at Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Bombay, on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

Dated this 19th day of June, 1939.

KANGA & CO.,
Attorneys for the Petitioners.
455.

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ROXY

GOLDEN JUBILEE OF YERAWDA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

Munshi Gives Away Prizes

POONA, June 17.

Two hundred and forty boys of the industrial school for juvenile delinquents at Yerawda presented an attractive programme of variety entertainment this evening to mark the golden jubilee of the institution. The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister for Bombay, presided over the function and gave away the prizes to the boys.

The variety programme included mass drill and tableaus presented by the boys which were highly appreciated by the Home Minister.

Rain intervened towards the end of the variety programme so much so that the prize distribution and the speeches had to rushed through. The Hon. Mr. Munshi congratulated the school authorities on the excellent progress made by the school.

Fifty years ago this institution was part of the jail, and then it was converted into a reformatory, from which it was later evolved into an industrial school at which delinquent juveniles are taught crafts and trained into useful citizens to be reclaimed into society when they come out of the school.

LADY TATA MEMORIAL TRUST

Awards Of Scholarships And Grants For The Year 1939-40

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The Trustees of the Lady Tata Memorial Trust announce the Awards of the following Scholarships and Grants for the year 1939-40.

I. International Awards for research in diseases of the blood with special reference to leucaemias.

(1) Dr. Jorgen Bichel of Danish nationality, Honorary Assistant, Radiumstationen, Aarhus, Denmark.

To continue the research to cultivate leucaemia by tissue culture methods, to isolate the different cells of cultures by cytologic studies and to compare myeloid with lymphatic leucaemia and the leucaemia with cultures of round cell tumours.

Under the guidance of Dr. Carl Kribs of the Radiumstationen, Aarhus, Denmark—(Grant of £200 Third Year's Award).

RESEARCH ON VIRUS OF HEN.

(2) Dr. Julius Engelbreth Holm of Danish nationality, Scientific Assistant, at the Finsen Institute, Copenhagen.

To continue research on virus of hen leucaemias together with Therapeutic investigations.

Under the direction of Professor Dr. Oluf Thomson, Director of the Institute of General Pathology, University of Copenhagen—(Grant of £200 Sixth Year's Award).

(3, Dr. Maurice Paul Jean Guerin of French nationality, Assistant in Experimental Medicine, Cancer Institute of the Faculty of Medicine, Paris.

To continue and extend the experimental studies of research in the transmissible leucaemias of hens and their relationship to the Sarcomas made by Dr. Charles Oberling, a former Scholar of the Trust for the last five years.

Under the direction of Prof. G. Roussy, Professor of pathology in the Faculty of Medicine, Paris—(Grant of £200 Second Year's Award).

(4) Professor Dr. Karl Jarmai, Director of the Institute of Pathological Anatomy of the Palatin Joseph University, Budapest, Hungary.

To determine the nature of the agent of the leucaemia and to produce the disease experimentally in laboratory animals—(Grant Of £100 Third Year's Award).

CLINICAL INVESTIGATION.

(5) Professor J. McIntosh of British nationality, and of the Middlesex Hospital London.

To assist a combined clinical and pathological investigation of human leucaemias—(Grant Of £100 Fourth Year's Award for part-time assistance by Dr. Martin Hynes, Middlesex Hospital, London).

(6) Professor Eugene L. Opie and Dr. Jacob Furth, both of American nationality, Cornell University Medical College, New York.

To continue the work in progress upon the leucaemias like disease of fowls and their relation to neoplasms, and to determine the nature of viruses producing leucaemias and associated neoplasms lymphomatosis, myelomatosis, endothelioma, Sarcomas, etc.—(Grant of £400 Fifth Year's Award).

(7) Dr. Joachim Wienbeck of German nationality, Associate at the Department of Pathology in the University of Breslau.

To study by vital-staining methods, the developments and behaviour of the leucocytes in experimental and human leucaemias.

Under Professor Satemmler, Chief of the Department of Pathology, University of Breslau, Breslau.—(Grant of £50 Second Year's Award).

(8). Dr. Werner Jacobson of German nationality Part-time Sir Halley Stewart Fellowship at the Strangeways Research Laboratory, Cambridge.

To make a histo-chemical study of the argentaffine cells of the gut epithalium, with a view to determining whether they are the source of the intrinsic factor of castle, and hence their bearing on the problem of pernicious anaemia and other blood diseases—(Grant of £250 Second Year's Award) i.e. £200 Part-Time Personal Grant and £50 Research Expenses.

(9) Dr. Edoardo Storti of Italian nationality, Director of the University Laboratory of Histopathology and Haematology and Assistant in the Medical Clinic at the University of Pavia, Italy.

To transmit leucaemias to hens and rats experimentally.

Under the guidance of Professor A. Ferrata, Director of the Medical Clinic, University of Pavia—(Scholarship of £300 Third Year's Award).

INDIAN SCHOLARSHIPS.

II. Indian Scholarships for scientific investigations having a bearing on the alleviation of human suffering:—

1. Mr. K. Ganapathi, B. A., (Madras), M. Sc., (Annamalai University).

To work on Synthesis of Compounds of Sulphanilmide Group.

Under the direction of Professor P. C. Guha, D. Sc., Ag., Professor of Organic Chemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore—Scholarship of Rs. 150 per month Third Year's Award).

2. Mr. M. Sadashiva Rao, M. A., (Madras).

To continue the work of the Metabolism of Plague Bacteria, Pastpestis.

Under the direction of Lt.-Col. S S. Sokhey, M. D., I.M.S., Director, Haffkine Institute, Parel, Bombay—(Scholarship of Rs. 150 per month Third Year's Award).

CONTROL OF MOSQUITOES.

3. Mr. T. J. Job, B.A., (Madras) M. Sc., Lucknow.

To continue the work on the Practical Utility of Insectivorous fishes in the Biological Control of Mosquitoes

Under the direction of Rai Bahadur Dr. H. L. Hora, Director, Zoological Survey of India, Indian Museum, Calcutta—(Scholarship of Rs. 150 per month Second Year's Award).

4. Mr. Manmatha Kumar Haldar, M. Sc., (Dacca).

To carry on research work on Anaemia with special reference to the Haematopoietic factors and the availability of iron from different sources for haemoglobin formation.

Under the direction of Dr. K. P. Basu, D. Sc., Ph. D., Biochemist, Dacca University, Dacca—(Scholarship of Rs. 150 per month First Year's Award).

5. Mr. P. L. Narasinha, Rao, M. Sc.

To carry on research on the Chemotherapy of Acute Bacterial Infections with special reference to Cholera and Bacillary Dysentery.

Under the direction of Prof. P. C. Guha, D. Sc., Ag. Professor of Organic Chemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore—(Scholarship of Rs. 150 per month First Year's Award).

Demand For Gujarat University

Sardar Patel's Speech At The Opening Of Commerce College Building

(From Our Own Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, June 17.

Before a large and distinguished gathering Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel performed the opening ceremony of the H. L. College of Commerce building yesterday morning.

Mr. J. H. Dewan, the Secretary of the Education Society reading his report said that the commerce college fulfils a long-felt want of the Gujarat. He said that the society was in need of more money and hoped that the millionairs of the city would see that the society was put at ease with regard to its finances. He hoped that with the help of its able chairman Dr. Dhruva, and the president of the governing body Seth Kasturbhai a time would come when Gujarat will have its own University.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel declaring the College building open referred to the absence of late Mr. Balvantrai Thakor, who had worked hard for establishing this College in the city and said that although it was only five years since this College was established, it had made good progress. The work which they ought to have done long ago was now being done.

GUJARAT AND COMMERCE

Emphasising the need of such institutions in commercial cities, the Sardar said that the object of opening this institution was that Gujarat should attain her former status in industry and commerce. Commerce and industry were entwined with the heart of Gujarat. If they were not able industrialists here, despite the rigorous boycott they could not have effectively affected Manchester. Mere intellect would be of no use if they did not become adventurous by moving with the times.

Continuing the Sardar said that it was essential that they must train young men who could compete with the trade and commerce of other big cities of the world. If they contributed their quota in the reconstruction of their ancient industry and commerce which were ruined for the past so many years, then alone they could do credit themselves and to their nation.

UNIVERSITY FOR GUJARAT

Referring to the question of University for Gujarat, the Sardar said that Ahmedabad ought to have been the centre of a University ere long. But for the last twenty years Gujarat was at the front of the Nation's battle for freedom and had no time to think about the question. But now if the city wanted to have a University, nobody could prevent it from having one. There was enough wealth in this city and this was the time when the idea of a University could be discussed. There was everything in this city, wealth, adventure and intellect. But the idea of sacrifice and parting with money was a little less. That was why Gandhiji came here and he taught sacrifice to a certain extent to the people. Just as the wealthy people spent lacs of money after religious beliefs, so they must have faith in education.

Concluding the Sardar hoped that the College whose new building he was declaring open would help in creating new history of Gujarat and would help in bringing back the former prosperity of Gujarat.

UNIVERSITY SENATE ELECTION

Keen Contests

Twenty-seven candidates filed their nomination papers till yesterday which was the last day for receiving nominations.

The 13 seats are distributed as follows: University Teachers' Constituency: 4; Registered Graduates' Constituency: 5; District Local Boards (Gujarat Group): 1; Municipal Boroughs, Sind Group and Karachi Municipality: 1; and Faculty of Science Constituency 3.

Eleven candidates included Mrs. Raijee and Mr. M. R. Pranjpye are contesting the five seats allotted to the Registered Graduates' Constituency which has 16,778 voters.

The number of candidates contesting from other constituencies are: Teachers' Constituency 7; District Local Board 2; Municipal Boroughs 4; and Faculty of Science 3.

Among the candidates are several retiring fellows. Voting will be by post, according to the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

The results of the election will be announced on July 12 or 13.

B. J. AKKAD FOR SENATE.

Five of the Fellows elected by the Registered Graduates' Constituency will shortly retire by rotation and fresh election will take place to fill their vacancies. It has been announced that Mr. B. J. Akkad, who is a sitting member of the University from that constituency, offers himself for re-election. Mr. Akkad is a Life worker of the Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat.

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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

224 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Keep Fit 8-10 Bandana 8-30 Ram and Krishna. 12-30 Ram-Nam Hindustani Bhajan 12-40 P. B. Nippaniker 1-0 Market Rates 1-10 Mutual Understanding 1-25 Bhairvin Ka Teer 1-30 Music 2-30 Inaugurating school broadcast by R. P. Masani 2-35 Prayers in English Poetry by Miss Amy Rustomjee 2-50 Powada Chattrapati Shivaji 3-0 An Aside 6-0 Hamid Husain 6-15 Subtleties 6-25 Jaltarang and Clarionet 6-35 Marathi Duets 6-45 Powadas by Dixit and his Party 7-0 Thank you, Sir: (Marathi) by Mrs. Girijabai Kelkar 7-15 P. B. Nippaniker 7-30 Commercial News 7-45 Hippocrates abroad by Lt.-Col. Sokhey 8-0 Ashraf Khan 8-30 Pilu on Hamidi 8-40 Vinodini Desai and Pandurang 8-45 Megh-Malhar 8-55 Local News and Announcements 9-0 News in Hindustani 9-15 News in English 9-35 B B C Orchestra 9-50 Chamber Music 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 to 9-0 a.m. & 12-30 to 3-15 & 6-0 p.m. Sumatibai Wadker 6-30 Shamsuddin 6-40 P. B. Nippaniker 6-50 Reading from Marathi Books 7-0 to 9-35 As In Bombay 1 9-35 Ashraf Khan 10-0 Basant on Sitar 10-10 Sumatibai Wadker 10-30 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Bhagwat Gita 7-45 Arti 7-50 Radhabai 8-0 Imamuddin Khan of Udaipur 8-30 School Broadcast. 12-0 noon Bhajnawali 1-0 p.m. Jack Hylton and his Orchestra 6-10 Imamuddin Khan 6-30 Sanskrit Poetry: by Acharya Chatur Sen Shastri 6-45 Radhabai 7-5 S. D. Batish 7-25 Radio Orchestra 7-30 Mushtari Begam 7-45 For Villagers 8-30 Radhabai 8-45 S. D. Batish 9-35 Lost in Air by R. N. Kathju 9-50 Jibril-o-iblis 10-0 Barabar Ki Chot by A. K. Abbasi

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

7-30 to 9-5 a.m. & 12-0 to 2-0 p.m. As In Delhi 1

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6-0 to 6-10 As In Delhi 1 6-10 Mushtari Begam 6-30 to 6-45 As In Delhi 1 6-45 Imamuddin Khan 7-10 Three Instrumental Solos: Eman 7-20 Radhabai 7-35 Abdul Aziz Khan Binkar 7-40 S. D. Batish 8-0 Mushtari Begam 8-15 Imamuddin Khan 9-0 to 10-30 As In Delhi 1.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)

7-0 to 9-5 a.m. & 12.0 to 2.0 p.m. As In Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-45 As In Delhi 1 7-45 to 8-30 As In Delhi 2 8-30 to 10-30 As In Delhi 1.

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Kumari Jaswant Kaur 6-15 Bhajans 6-25 Feroz Din 6-30 Saraswatibai 6-50 Piyare Lal Sud 7-10 Prem Nath Wadhawan 7-20 Kumari Jaswant Kaur 7-35 Sat Teer. 7-45 For Countryside. 8-15 Kabir: (Hindustani) 8-30 Prem Nath Wadhawan 8-40 Kumari Jaswant Kaur 9-35 Saraswatibai 9-45 Piyare Lal Sud 10-0 Ghazlen 10-10 Saraswatibai.

Peshawar Programme

(Broadcast on 200 metres (1,500 kc/s) from 7 to 10-30 p.m., relaying Delhi programmes from 8 p.m.)

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-0 p. m. Arti 6-10 Kumari Prem Lata Devi 6-25 Qaisar Jahan: Khayal 6-50 Bhakti Geets 7-10 Ghazals 7-25 Next week's programmes 7-35 Durga and Eman 7-52 Vichitra Veena recitals 8-0 Future (1939 to ?) (Hindustani) by Hirman Khairabadi 8-15 Kripa Shankar Tewary 8-30 Judai Ki Gharian 8-50 Asnta tal 9-40 U. P. (Century of Progress 6-0 Agriculture by Radha Kamal Mukerji 9-55 Kumari Prem Lata Devi 10-10 Kripa Shankar Tewary 10-25 Qaisar Jahan.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

10-30 a. m. Variety 12-30 p. m. Who's Hooper 1-30 Atma-Hatya or Suicide 1-55 For newcomers 5-0 First Div. Football League Match 6-10 For Children 7-0 Anjam 7-40 Binapani Mukherjee 1 8-0 N N Mazumder 9-10 Hubert Madge: Violin 9-30 Travelling for Fun. 3 9-45 Vocal recital 10-0 Reginald Foort at B B C Organ

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9.530 kc/s)

10-30 to 11-30 a. m. & 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. as in Calcutta 1

61.93 metres (4.840 kc/s)

5-0 to 9-10 as in Calcutta 1 9-10 Satyendra Nath Sen 9-30 to 9-45 as in Calcutta 1 9-45 for Assamese Listeners.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

5-0 p. m. G. Pydiswai & Brothers Nagaswarm 6-0 Shrimati M K Kamala Vocal 6-20 Carnatic Orchestra 6-25 Shrimati Singarammal Vocal 6-45 P. Koman Nayar: Comedian A variety 7-15 Chequered Shades 3 7-30 Krishna Ayyangar Vocal 8-10 Carnatic Orchestra 8-20 T. Krishna Ayyangar Vocal 8-55 Marina 9-30 Midsummer Night dream

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4.920 kc/s)

5-0 D Srinivasa Chariar Vocal 6-0 Ekadasi Vratam 6-25 Some Common pests (Telugu) 6-35 Instrumental Variety 6-45 to 7-30 As in Madras 1 7-30 G Pydiswami Brothers Nagaswaram 8-0 Carnatic Orchestra 8-10 to 10-40 As in Madras 1.

Trichy Programme

397 metres (758 kc/s)

2-0 p.m. Shahnai 2-15 K. B. Sundarambal Vocal 2-45 T. Chowdiah Brothers Violin 6-0 For Villages 6-30 P. Srinivasa Iyengar Vocal 7-0 Laughter in Law Courts (Tamil) by Captain Sami Desikachari 7-15 A. Narayan Iyer Gottuvadyam 8-0 P. Srinivasa Iyengar 8-30 Songs from Bhakta Meera 8-45 A. Narayana Iyer Gottuvadyam.

B. B. C. Programme

730 Music Hall 8-30 International Horse Show King George V Cup 9-30 News 9-45 Campbeltown Gaelic Choir 10-15 three hands, a voice and a piano 10-25 Sports News.

Australia Has Many Cars, Radios And Telephones

(Australian Press Bureau)

Canberra, AUSTRALIA.—Australia now has a radio set to every six persons, a car to every eight, and a telephone to every ten.

Registered cars now aggregate 882,699, or 16,500 more than there were three months ago. There are 1,100,000 radio sets in use and nearly 650,000 telephones for a population of less than 7,000,000. Italy, with a population of 43,000,000, has only 312,000 private cars.

Sardar Khan Bahadur,—Dastur Nosherwan Kaikobad, High Priest of the Parsees in Deccan and Malwa, was elected President of the Iranian section, All-India Oriental Conference to be held at Hyderabad (Deccan) in December 1939.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Dhenoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Express	10 15	14 50
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 5	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
*Deccan Queen	10 25 Mon.	17 15 Fri.

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon)	21 15 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr
Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:

London—Bombay (Juhu)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—London

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departures from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Colombo

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m.

Departure from Juhu:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-45 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 6-15 p.m.

Bombay—Trivandrum—Trichinopoly

Planes call at Goa, Cannanore and Trivandrum.

Departures from Juhu: Monday 8 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Wesdnesday, 3-15 p.m.

Colombo—Bombay (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 9-45 a.m. Delivery: Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Singapore and Australia

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Hongkong China and Japan

Latest hour of posting: Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Delhi

Planes call at Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior.

Departures from Juhu: Monday and Thursday, 6-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday and Tuesday 1-55 p.m.

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, June 19.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Stations.	Temperature. Max.	Min.	Rainfall. Past 24 Hours	Total Since 1st June	Difference to normal.
Agra	95	80	—	2.4	+1.7
Amraoti	95	73	0.2	1.1	—2.7
Akola	95	74	0.3	2.0	—1.0
Ahmedabad	100	81	T	0.7	—1.6
Ajmer	101	86	—	1.2	+0.2
Ahmednagar	89	69	0.2	3.0	—0.7
Ambala	91	74	—	2.3	+1.4
Allahabad	94	77	—	1.1	+0.3
Benares	95	81	0.3	1.6	+0.5
Bareilly	90	80	1.5	2.4	+0.1
BOMBAY	89	78	T	3.1	—7.0
Bangalore	77	65	0.1	0.9	—1.3
Bhopal	99	70	0.9	2.0	—
Baroda	100	81	T	1.7	—
Belgaum	77	66	0.1	12.5	+7.3
Bahawalpore	110	87	—	—	—0.3
Bijapur	83	70	T	3.3	+0.5
Bellary	89	74	—	0.4	—0.9
Bhavnagar	101	82	—	0.1	—2.5
Chittagong	87	77	0.2	9.0	—3.1
Calcutta	90	79	0.9	6.8	+0.4
Cuttack	87	79	0.3	3.5	—1.9
Cawnpore	97	83	—	1.2	—0.1
Calicut	84	72	1.7	23.9	+0.1
Colombo	85	75	0.2	5.1	—1.3
Cocanada	88	78	T	0.3	—2.4
Cochin	83	72	2.8	32.1	+13.0
Dehra Dun	89	75	T	4.7	+1.9
Delhi	91	77	—	2.5	+1.5
Dehra I. Khan	111	85	—	—	—0.3
Desa	101	84	—	0.1	—0.5
Dalhousie	—	—	0.7	4.4	+2.0
Fort Sandeman	102	78	—	0.3	—
Gorakhpur	95	82	—	6.4	+3.3
Hyderabad (Dn.)	87	74	—	1.0	—2.3
Hyderabad (Sd.)	102	79	—	—	—0.1
Indore	93	74	0.3	1.2	—2.0
Jhansi	98	81	—	0.5	—0.7
Jubbulpore	93	74	0.4	1.4	—1.3
Jacobabad	111	82	—	—	—0.1
Jaipur	100	82	T	1.0	+0.1
Karachi	91	83	—	—	—0.2
Kodaikanal	60	52	0.1	2.1	—0.6
Khandwa	95	76	T	1.0	—1.8
Lucknow	94	82	—	3.1	+1.4
Ludhiana	96	82	—	0.9	+0.1
Lahore	101	77	0.7	2.4	+1.8
Lyallpur	103	76	0.2	1.0	+0.6
Multan	109	89	—	—	—0.3
Mysore	78	67	0.1	0.8	—1.5
Madras	93	78	T	0.7	—0.6
Marmagoa	79	73	0.8	20.6	—
Malegaon	98	71	1.8	3.0	—
Mahableshwar	69	62	0.3	14.9	—6.5
Murree	79	57	0.2	1.3	—0.5
Mount Abu	85	70	—	0.3	—1.0
Masulipatam	88	75	—	1.9	—1.0
Mandalay	89	75	0.3	3.0	—2.5
Mangalore	76	72	1.1	26.6	+0.7
Meerut	—	—	0.1	0.5	—0.6
Mercara	69	61	0.1	7.1	—9.6
Nagpur	97	74	T	3.4	—1.5
Ootacamund	59	51	0.1	5.0	+0.3
Patna	96	82	—	5.5	+2.1
Peshawar	108	80	—	—	—0.3
Poona	88	71	0.5	1.7	—1.4
Pachmarhi	88	67	1.7	2.7	—1.0
Port Blair	84	72	0.9	16.8	+2.5
Quetta	74	66	T	0.3	—
Ranchi	87	75	—	2.0	—3.7
Rawalpindi	102	79	T	—	—0.9
Rangoon	87	77	1.3	13.0	+1.9
Ratnagiri	87	61	3.3	22.3	+2.7
Rajkot	100	80	—	—	—1.8
Sialkot	101	74	0.9	1.4	+0.8
Sholapur	93	75	0.1	3.1	—0.3
Shillong	74	65	0.1	9.9	—1.6
Simla	68	58	—	5.6	+2.9
Surat	94	78	0.2	0.7	—2.6
Salem	91	72	T	3.0	+0.9
Trichinopoly	96	77	—	1.9	+1.0
Trivandrum	81	75	0.6	10.3	+0.8
Vizagapatam	88	79	—	0.7	—2.6

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 19-6-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.018 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.6 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 89.0 degrees 1.5 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.4 degrees 0.5 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 83 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SSE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 212 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 28 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). 6.

Rain in 24 hours 0.02 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 3.08 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 3.09 inches.

Weather Remark:—Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 19-6-39.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 85.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.93 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.72 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1290 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 6 hrs. 17 mts. I.S.T. on Monday the 19th June 1939.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT

POONA, June 19.

Monsoon was fairly active in Malabar, Konkan, Bombay, Deccan, North Hyderabad and Central parts of the country, United Provinces, East and North Punjab.

Sultry Weather To Continue

Experts Baffled By Present Scarcity Of Rains

BOMBAY, Monday.

The much sought relief from the present sultry weather seems to recede still further in the background and the expected heavy showers of rain have proved elusive, baffling both the weather expert and the astronomer.

The sky is, however, heavily laden with clouds.

The only precedent in recent years for the continued scarcity of rains after the monsoon burst, was 1935. It now looks that this year will set up a new precedent in that direction.

The following rainfall figures were recorded at the Colaba Observatory till 8 a.m. to-day:

Colaba	0.02"
St. George's Hospital	0.06"
J. J. Hospital	0.51"
Matunga	0.68"

The total rainfall figures recorded in the above places to date are 3.08", 3.12", 2.89" and 1.73" respectively.

The maximum temperature was 89.0 degrees, that is one degree above normal and the minimum 78.4 degrees, that is one degree above normal.

There is a fair indication that nights will be much cooler than before.

A Western disturbance is passing Eastwards through the extreme North. Day temperatures were appreciably below normal in the East Punjab, West United Provinces, parts of East Central Provinces and East Hyderabad. Rainfall has been fairly widespread in Assam, Bengal West Central India Central Provinces, Berar, Konkan and Malabar and local in Orissa, United Provinces, East and North Punjab, East Rajputana, Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad and Mysore, while a few falls occurred in South-West Punjab and Gujarat.

The chief amounts of rainfall were Ratnagiri and Cochin three inches; Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Udaipur Honavar and Malegaon two; Bareilly, Hoshangabad, Seoni, Pachmarhi and Calicut one and half; Port Blair and Mangalore one; Calcutta, Jessore, Bhopal, Khushab, Sialkot, Lahore, Dharampur, Dalhousie, Marmagoa and Aurangabad three-quarters of an inch; Narayanganj, Barisal, Burdwan, Jubbulpore, Pendra, Muktesar, Khandala, Poona, Trivandrum and Mercara half an inch.

HINDI CLASSES

The Hon. Secretary Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay, writes:—

At the following Centres, Hindi Classes according to the All-India Course of the Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha, which has been recognised by the Government, have resumed their work after the summer vacation:—

1. The Gandhi Seva Sena, Adenwala Mansion, Choupati, Sundays between 8-15 and 10-30 a.m.

2. The Hind Mahila Samaj, Cutch Castle, Opera House, week days, afternoon time.

3. The Bhagini Samaj, Purandare Hospital, near Prarthna Samaj, week days between 1 and 2 p.m.

4. The Social Service League, near Prarthna Samaj, week days noon time.

5. Udyam Mandir, Kelevadi, Girgaon Road, Sundays, morning time.

6. Kabibai High School, Boribunder, Fort Sundays, morning time.

7. Social Service League, Damodar Hall, Poibavdi, Parel, week days, afternoon time.

8. Mahila Samaj, Hindu Colony, Dadar, week days, afternoon time.

9. Mahila Mandal, Gokhale Road, near Portuguese Church, week days 2 to 5 p.m

10. Bhartiya Mahila Parishad, 774, Parsi Colony, Dadar, Tuesday and Friday between 1 and 2 p.m.

11. Indian Education Society's Girls' High School, Noor Building, Opp. B. B. Dadar, week days, between 8-30 and 9-30 p.m.

12. Napoo Hall, Matunga G. I. P. week days, between 8-30 and 9-30 p.m

13. Laxmi Nagar Hall, 10th Road Khar, week days between 8-30 and 9-30.

14. Tilak Mandir, Ville Parle East, week days, between 8-30 and 9-30 p.m.

15. Kovid Class.—The Gokhale School, near Congress House, Saturday and Sunday between 4 and 6 p.m.

16. Sahitya Visharad Class:—The Gokhale School, Saturday and Sunday between 4 and 6 p.m.

17. Urdu Script Class:—The Gokhale School, Sunday 3 to 4 p.m.

The detailed information about the above centres can be had from the Sabha Office, Adenwala Mansion, near Wilson College, Choupati, Bombay—7.

Silk Mill Workers On Strike

BOMBAY Monday.

The strikes in the three silk mills Manher, Vijaya, and Habib at Reay Road are in progress. Though a fortnight has elapsed, there is no sign of settlement.

This morning a group of workmen brought in a lorry to the Habib Mill, went back, on the woman picketers posted at the gate appealing to them not to take up work. The strikers are being conducted under the auspices of the Silk Mill Workers' Union.

Scout Centre At Chinchani Dist. Thana

A Chinchani correspondent writes:

Mr. G. G. Bhosekar, Assistant Organising Commissioner, B. D. of the 'Hindusthan Scout Association', on the 14th inst., in his talk to the pupils and teachers of the K. D. High School Chinchani and to the prominent citizens of this place, impressed upon them the necessity of opening a centre for scouting for the youths of Chinchani-Tarapur. Hereafter such centre is declared open in "The K. D. High School, Chinchani".

Mr. Nurie Visits Taj Manufacturing Co.

Mr. M. Y. Nurie visited the Taj Manufacturing Co. on Friday last. He inspected with great interest the Products of the Taj Factory—Inks and Adhesives—during the process of their manufacture and expressed his complete satisfaction at the high quality and fine get-up of the various articles and opined that they could easily rank with the best similar foreign products.

He congratulated this enterprising industrial concern on its genuine endeavour to cope with the Western Ink Industry. He was especially very much impressed at the fact that inspite of the excellent quality of the products the prices were much lower than those of similar foreign products.

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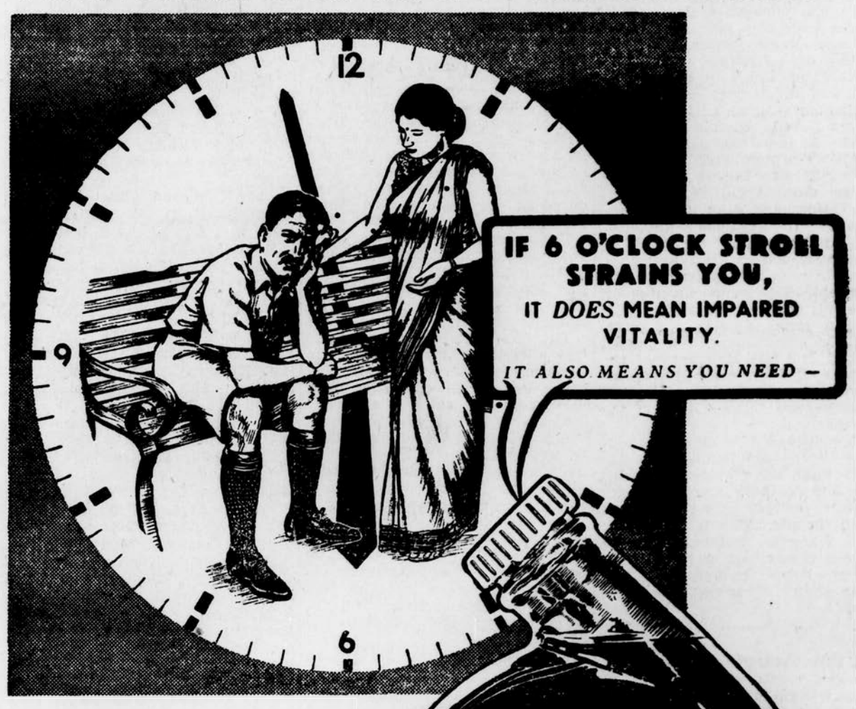

Neglect of such signs as premature tiredness at slightest exertion, may lead to conditions demanding prolonged medical treatment.

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AROUND THE COURT

Bombay, Monday.

Khatam was found lying ill on the footpath of Parel village road on the 15th June. He was removed to hospital, where he died.

The inquest was adjourned till June 23, at the Bombay Coroner's Court.

Dinkar Krishna, who was arrested on May 9, for keeping a common gambling house at Kamathipura, was sentenced today by Mr. J. M. Barol Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagaon Police Court, to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

Driver In Trouble

Narayan Ambu, a driver, who was in the service of Mr. D. S. Bottlewala, was charged with the theft of Rs. 1,200, being the value of two diamonds stolen from his master's residence. He was remanded into police custody till the 29th instant at Girgaum Court.

Nanji Bhagwan was placed under arrest yesterday on a charge of attempting to commit suicide by swallowing opium, by the Delisle Road Police. It was stated that he had enormous debts which he failed to liquidate. He was treated at the K. E. M. Hospital and was ordered to be remanded into Police custody by Mr. K. C. Thakore at the Dadar Court to-day

Saikarbai Pundalika (22) was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital on Saturday morning, as she was found unconscious in her room.

Kundlik Chandroo took her to the K.E.M. Hospital, where she died.

The inquest was anjourned for the report of Chemical Analyser, till July 5.

Cook Arrested

Narayandas alias Nesingh was engaged as a cook for some time by a well-known merchant Prithiraj Lalchand Khosla at Cawnpore on the 9th January when he returned after a long tour he found, to his great surprise, his servant absconding and cash and jewels missing. He, therefore, complained to the Cawnpore police. The accused was traced and arrested at King's Circle yesterday. Information was sent to the Cawnpore police regarding the arrest of the accused, who was ordered to be in police custody till the 3rd July by Mr. K. C. Thakore at Dadar court.

Trouble In Cinema House

A duel in which a member of the opposing party caught hold of his enemy's shirt while his colleague dealt a dangerous knife blow on his back was narrated to-day before Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate of Girgaum Court, to-day.

It was stated that a certain gentlemen with a friend of his visited Novelty Cinema at Grant Road. As there was a heavy rush and they secured their seats with some difficulty. During the course of the show, Abdul Rehiman Abdul Gafoor and A. A. Gafoor approached the gentlemen and asked them to vacate the seats as they were the earlier occupants. They however, managed to give one seat. The second gentleman who was refused his seat, it was alleged, began abusing and dragged the complainant. A quarrel ensued and the Manager of the cinema who was compelled to intervene drove the complainant and the two accused out of the cinema.

It is alleged A. A. Gafoor caught hold of the complainant by his shirt while the first accused dealt him a knife blow with the result that the complainant received incised wounds. He was sent to the J. J. Hospital. Both the accused were arrested and were remanded into Police custody till 26th June at the Girgaum Court today.

Film Actress Robbed

Ayub Rawoof was in the employ of one Aktaribai, a film actress residing on the first floor of Baliwalla Building at Forjett Street with her elder sister. Three days back she left for Poona after locking her bed-room in which, it is said, she had kept some property. Yesterday at 6 a.m. her room, it was stated, was found wide open and the contents of the cupboard ransacked. The servant who was strongly suspected was arrested. He was remanded into police custody till the 29th instant pending investigation.

An unidentified woman was found lying behind Deshpande building at the water tap at the junction of Morland Road and Club Back Road on Saturday morning.

It appears that the woman had six silver bangles an her arms. The payjamas she was wearing were stained with blood at the back.

The inquest was adjourned to June 24th for further police investigation, as the woman's ribs and some other bones were fractured.

Mutton Dealer Under Arrest

On being denied a fresh supply of mutton as a regular customer in the course of his usual purchases, on Sunday, Sebastian Antoni a resident at Lamington Road, refused to accept and pay the price asked for the meal.

Abdul Sattar Ashraf the tradesman concerned seeing his customer walking away without accepting or paying for his purchase, is stated to have snatched his umbrella from his hands and kept it in his custody. The customer thereupon lodged a complaint with the police. The shopkeeper was arrested on a charge of theft, and offered bail till the 29th instant at the Girgaum Court to-day

Dhayya Tukaram Patel was placed before Mr. Mathalone, Mazagaon Police Court, on the charge of stabbing his brother.

It appears that there was some ill-feeling between the accused and his youngest brother, over the distribution of property about 10 or 12 years ago, when their father died.

Yesterday at noon, the accused's brother came to Bombay unexpectedly and stayed with his sister. At about 9 p.m. the accused is stated to have gone to his sister's residence and called his brother out. When the latter came out, the accused is alleged to have stabbed him in five places.

Pending further inquiries, the accused has been remanded in police custody till June 3.

A youthful lover who was thwarted in his suit by poverty is alleged to have received a good beating into the bargain on Saturday night.

Twenty-five year old Jafar Mohamed was in love with Isabai Mia Ahmed of his own age. As the lover was too poor to maintain himself the parents of the girl, it seems, were reluctant to encourage him. But the girl thought little of poverty where love was concerned. But being afraid of being separated, they trekked to the Pydhownie Police Station to seek protection of law. On reaching the police station, the girl went in to talk to the officer and her lover waited outside.

While the authorities of Pydhownie were confabulating what to do, the girl's parents arrived and succeeded in inducing her to go back home.

Later, while the disappointed Jaffar was going along Masjid Bundar Road in a victoria, was alleged to have been pulled out and assaulted.

Jaffar is now detained in the J. J. Hospital.

Motor Driver's Appeal

The Officiating Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Sen at the High Court directed a notice to be issued to the Government Pleader asking him to show cause why the sentence should not be reduced in the case of one Shripal Annappa.

The order was made on the ground that the sentence of seven years' imprisonment passed by the Additional Sessions Judge of Belgaum was, in their lordships' opinion, excessive.

The appellant, motor driver, was alleged to have forged the signature of his master, Mr. Narayan Pai, on 15 order slips and used them to cheat a company by inducing it to give him petrol.

Another person who was alleged to have abetted the offence by helping the appellant to dispose of the petrol was sentenced to three years by the lower court.

The appellant challenged his conviction on the ground, among others, that it was a misdirection on the part of the judge to have omitted to mention to the jury that there was no direct evidence to connect the appellant with the offence.

Mr. B. D. Belvi appeared for the appellant.

Gangster Menace On The Marina

A correspondent writes:—

Will you permit me to draw the attention of the authorities responsible for the maintenance of Law and Order to the need of cleaning up the Marina of gangster menace?

Several visitors who go to the Marina for evening promenade complain of being subjected to annoyance and intimidation by a gang of half-a-dozen men of the city hooligan type, who appear to make it their business to molest particularly ladies. It is desirable that public places like the Marina promenade should be rid of nuisance of this kind.

INDIAN FOR MARATHON

Candidates Must Qualify In Selection Race At Poona

The Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Olympic Association writes:—

The Executive Committee of the Indian Olympic Association has decided to send the best available runner to represent India in the first International Classic Marathon Race, to be run from Marathon to Athens on October 8.

A selection race, over the Official Olympic distance of 26 miles, 385 yards, will be held at Poona early in August in order to pick out India's representative.

The Indian Olympic Association has entrusted the organization of this race to the Bombay Presidency Olympic Association, as it was felt that Bombay is easily accessible to athletes from the various parts of the Country.

The Indian Olympic Association, it is reported, does not intend to send any official with the selected athlete.

Tennis At Okha

OKHA PORT, June 17.

Angelo Moses, the Baroda tennis player, who is here on a brief visit, took part in a series of matches last evening at the Okha Tennis Club Results are as under:—

Angelo Moses and J. R. Joshi beat N. Chayya and B. Desai 6-0; 6-0.

G. Mehta and Angelo Moses beat F. Engineer and H. Mody 6-0; 6-1.

C. Navalbhai and Angelo Moses beat D. Bhimbhai and Joshi 6-1; 6-1.

M. A. EXAMINATION RESULTS

The results of the M.A. examination held by Bombay University in last April were declared to-day. Out of 326 candidates who appeared for the examination, 217 were successful. The percentage of passes is 71.

The Bhugwandass Purshotamdass Sanskrit Scholarship was awarded to M.A. Mehendale. The Chancellor's medal was awarded to M. R. Yardi. The Jamsetji Nusserwanji Petit Scholarship was awarded to H. D. Unwala. The Sujna Gokulji Zala Vedanta Prize was awarded to Krishna Narayan Nadkarni. The Kashinath Trimbak Telang Gold Medal and Prize were awarded to D. M. Patel. The Sir Lawrence Jenkins Scholarship was awarded to M. R. Yardi. The Miss Sokaribai S. Mankar Scholarship was awarded to Miss Temi Sorabji Massalawala. The Sir William Wedderburn Scholarship and the Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta Research Scholarship were awarded to S. S. Vaze. The Shridhar Ramkrishna Bhandarkar Prize was awarded to J. S. Pade.

The following are the results:—

First Class: Miss Tehmina Sorabji Masalawalla, M. A. Mehendale, M. A. Shirazee, and M. R. Yardi.

Second Class

S R Bhatt, D V Chitre, K N Iyer, R N Kamat, M S Kulkarni, R R Malegaonkar, T V Prabhu, S M Shah, J K Shukle, B Moses, P H Bhuraney, A U Shaikh, Miss I S Chitale, R R Korane, J G Pethe, P M Tole, V K Wakade, G C Clerk, M M Desai, B M Naik, C D Patel, R T Raval, L G Hiremath, H B Kulkarni, G S Nagmoti, J M Ashar, Miss K N Nadkarni, K M Dhruva, B L Ketkar, E D Kulkarni, I S Patel, W T Sakurikar, D R Shevde, Miss C A Vyas, P C Kshatri, M K Pandya, A S Joshi, N L Ranade, Miss T G Tulpule, K U Bhambhra, N N Elijah, R P Nair, B M Gai, N S Ramsinghani, A S Kadri, G D S Shaikh, G-H N-M Jalbani, M S Dandekar, H Ribeiro, G V Tagare, D S Lele, V S Apte, P S Redkar, B B Rindani, A B Yajnik, M H Sayed, P S Deshmukh, D N Dixit, B V Mundkur, N B Naik, M R Ranadive, H N Thakur, S S Vaze, K R Vinekar, T B Desai, V K Menon, D T Lakdawala, S B Rangnekar, A K B K Brohi, D M Patel, I J Patel, R G Shah, K M Desai, G V Coelho, A V Naik, D R Patil, R C Amin, S V Pandit, R S Khot.

PASS

J B Budhkar, V V Chitnis, B K Kshemkalyani, K N Kowjalgi, N R Limaye, V R Nene, V V Sadolikar, Miss P V Velankar, Miss R N Minocherhomji, K M Vaishnav, K B Vora, S R Acharya, Miss L N Desai, V N Karnik, Miss N N Mastakar, R S Nene, P N Oak, G T Puntambekar, E A Rohekar, T R Talpade, I M Shah H T Sasnur, C K Joshi, M G Vashi, D P Nandurbarkar, P V Damle, H T Desai, Miss H H Mehta, D N Kale, G K Datar, J S Pade, M S Marathe, R G Patel, H M Shukla, N J Dastoor, Miss V M Mukhi, V A Talekar, M D Dhanboora, Miss S M Irani, P B Parmar, P J Murzello, H D Unwala, A T Upadhye, D P Khanapurkar, V V Dake, V P Dikshit, Miss K Dixit, M T Gotankar, C K Kale, M R Korane, Miss L N Mastakar, M V Modak, Miss K N Narwane, R N Kirtane, D B Kulkarni, V D Moghe, B P Rasal, V G Sapre, G B Desai, A M Divatia, K G Patel, J M Shastri, P L Kamdar, M T Shukla, R U Patel, C C Trivedi, R G Hadagali, S V Hanji, A M Annigeri, S Z H Madani, D A Rawoot, N M Siddiki, Miss N K Bamji, R D Choksey, D V Gokhale, H S Gokhale, D H Vasani, S G Annigeri, N C Buch, K J Chandiramani, N C Dave, A R Desai, R R Desai, R H Desai, V R Deshpande, N G Dhavalikar, Miss T S Dikshit, A T Joshi, P N Joshi, R B Joshi, B S J S Khalsa, R N Modi, T M More, R H Mulla, S S Mutalik, Miss K V Patkar, N L Rajdev, Miss P Sahasrabuddhe, S G Samant, C D Shah, P V Shah, V M Shah, K B Shenoy, M G Tiwari, Miss K H Tulpule, M G Tungare, M S Warty, H M Apte, A V Mujumdar, B S Rama Rao, D B Angadi, V V Chhaya, Miss S M Gajjar, V R Kona, Miss G M Nanavaty, N D R Pereira, R Ramaswami, Miss J P Shah, R G Shah, V C Vaidya, D M Vin, Miss R P V Aranha, N V Bhure, V Karadigi, D S Kulkarni, R K M Kyalanur N J Pandit, N T Patwa, B C Paymaster, P S Thackar, A M T Wadif, R A Nabar, B G Thaker, S S Dadar.

M. Sc. (Mathematics)

The results of the examination for the degree of M.Sc. (Mathematics) held by University of Bombay last April, were declared to-day. Out of 18 students who appeared for the examination, eight were declared successful.

First Class: M P Sathaye.

Second Class: Hamyar Dadabhoy Tata, S N Godbole, and G B Khanolkar.

Pass: V P Kanetkar, A T Shakir, G N Nabar, and V N Narawane.

Miss Kusum Ramrao Pradhan and Vasant Ganesh Lad whose results had been reserved have now been declared to have passed the B. A. examination of the Bombay University.

RESULT OF EXAMS. By THESIS

The following candidates were declared to have qualified for the different degree examinations by Thesis held by the University of Bombay, during the Academic Year 1938-39 (June 1938 to May 31, 1939).

D. LITT. DEGREE.

M. T. Patwardhan.

Ph. D. DEGREE.

N. C. Chatterjee and T. S. Sabnis.

Ph. D. DEGREE.

V. T. Athavle, Science (Chem.); V. R. Heramaneck, Science (Chem.); K. M. Kapadia, Arts (Sociology); G. R. Kelkar, Science (Chem.); C. R. Mehta, Science (Chem.); K. M. Shah, Tech. (Agriculture); N. M. Shah, Science (Chem.); R. N. Sukheswala, Science (Geology).

M. A. EXAMINATION BY THESIS

Miss N. P. Bilimoria, Philosophy; D. R. Mahadeshwar, Economics; M. N. Srinivasa Iyengar, Sociology; A. B. Trivedi, Economics; K. M. Udiawar, History; K. D. Vyas, Sociology.

M. Ed. DEGREE.

S. R. Bhat.

M.Sc. EXAMINATION BY THESIS

PHYSICS.

M. J. Gandhi, R. D. Gupte, J. D. Ranade, N. V. Shah.

CHEMISTRY.

C. T. Abichandani, H. A. Cooper, G. A. Dalal, S. D. Dastane, K. P. Dave, D. M. Desai, G. V. Deshmukh, L. S. Heble, Miss K. V. Kantak, V. K. Leley, K. N. Mathur, V. L. Mehendale, K. V. Modak, K. D. Mudbhatkal, R. G. Naik, M. A. Naqvi, Miss K. S. Radha, K. N. Rana, S. M. Sethna, H. A. Shah, R. Y. Shahane, B. A. Sundarlengar, C. R. Talpade, V. C. Thakar, S. R. Sunthankar.

BOTANY.

R. B. M. Colah, J. V. Deshpande, D. V. Sohonee, R. R. Ullal.

ZOOLOGY.

B. G. Dike

M.Sc. TECH EXAMINATION BY THESIS.

R. V. Bhat, Text. Chem.; J. B. Sane, Text. Chem.; D. M. Trivedi, Text. Chem.

The results of the other candidates, who have submitted thesis for the different degree examinations, are and will be communicated to the candidates individually in due course.

B. A. CANDIDATE'S SUCCESS.

B.A. Examination Candidate (No. 596), Miss Kusum Ramrao Wishwanath Pradhan, of the St. Xavier's College, who had appeared for the last B. A. Examination of the Bombay University, with Sanskrit and Mathematics as her optional subjects, and whose result was reserved, has now been declared successful in the Pass Class, according to an announcement of the Registrar of the Bombay University.

Building For Stree Mandal

Pleasant Function At Santa Cruz

The foundation stone of a building for the Santa Cruz Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal was laid by Smti. Hiravati Mansukhlal on Monday morning. A large gathering of men and women, besides members of the Mandal, was present.

Mrs. Mudrikabahen Anjaria requested Smti. Hiravati to lay the foundation of the building on Tagore Road.

Laying the foundation-stone Smti. Hiravati said that the Mandal should see that no woman was left uneducated and economically dependent.

Mrs. Gangaben Patel thanked Smti. Hiravati Mansukhlal for presiding over the function and for the donation of Rs. 5,000. She said that the late Mr. Mansukhlal Chhaganlal had given large sums for the cause of women and Smti. Hiravati was also following the noble example of her late husband.

The function came to a close after 'garba' and light refreshments.

Among those present were Mrs. Motiben Devidas, Mrs. Taraben Master, Mrs. Bhikhiben Jalundhwala, Mrs. Kalaben Bhagwandas, Mrs. Gunvati Varjiwandas and Mrs. Ratanben Mehta.

HIMALAYAN CLIMBERS

German Mountaineers Go Up 23,000 Feet

CALCUTTA, June 19.

Intimation has been received in Calcutta that the Manchener Sikkim Himalaya Expedition consisting of three famous German mountaineers, namely, Herr Ernest Grob, Herr Ludwig Schmaderer and Herr Hubert Paidar, has succeeded in climbing the mighty Tent Park, about 23,000 feet high, for the first time.—United Press.

Bengal Club Cup League

Surprising Defeat Of Matunga Athletic

YOUNG GOANS FAIL AGAIN

In the Bengal Club Cup League six matches were again put down for decision during last week-end. One of them could not be played owing to the failure of the Young Goans to put in an appearance. This is the second time after their promise, to the I.F.L. authorities to fulfil their engagements, that they failed to turn up. It is understood that the League Council is contemplating to take severe action against them for their repeated defaults.

The second game on Saturday between the United Young Friends and the Crocodiles saw the former win by a solitary goal. The Uniteds owe their victory to little Yusuf Khan, who for his age of 13 years, played a splendid game to notch the only goal of the day. He is by the way the youngest player playing in the League this season

Y.M.C.A. 'B' FIGHT GAMELY

On Sunday the second string of the Y.M.C.A. put up a stout resistance against the W.I.A.A. Staff at the Shivaji Park, Mahim. Though they were beaten by a brace of goals, the Young men were not disgraced. They claimed a fair share of the exchanges, particularly in the second half, and if their shooting was a little more accurate they might have reduced the margin easily.

YOUNG BOY'S AMAZING SUCCESS.

The most surprising result of the week or perhaps the season, was provided by the Young Boys at the Shivaji Park Ground on Sunday when they conquered the redoubtable Matunga Athletics by a single goal. The Young Boys played like an inspired side and despite the overwhelming odds against them stuck to their guns to the last to win by the only goal of the match scored by Thomas, midway through the second moiety. The Matunga players moved heaven and earth to retain their unsullied record. But luck seemed to be against them altogether.

BURMA-SHELLS' BIG VICTORY.

At the St. Xavier's College ground, the Burma Shell led by the veteran Premlal scored a five-goal victory against the White Star on Sunday. In the first half the Oilmen found it rather difficult to hit the target although they did the bulk of the attacking. They crossed over with a lead of one goal booked through Mirza. The second period found them absolutely on top. They added four goals to the tally, Thappa, Mirza, Douglas and Miyan being responsible for the scores.

WIN FOR ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE

The second match of the day saw the St. Xavier's College accounting for the "Times of India" by a couple of goals. Within five minutes from the start the collegians registered their first goal through De Souza. The Pressmen were playing one short at this stage. Then they filled the vacancy and invited the home team to a keen tussle. The latter, however, managed to increase the lead through A. Saldanha and put the issue beyond doubt.

To-day's Game

5-45 p.m. Young Goans v. Young Muslims, St. Xavier's Ground, Parel.

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DAVID NIVEN
with Flora Robson • Donald Crisp
Geraldine Fitzgerald
Directed by WILLIAM WYLER
Released thru United Artists
EXCELSIOR
4, 6-20 & 10 P.M.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Sud 3, 1995
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 2, 1358
Parsi: Den 18, 1308
Hightide: 1-20, 14-08
Lowside: 7-21, 20-20
Sunrise: 6h 2m
Sunset: 7h 18m
Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, Special Meeting 5-10 p.m.
Harwood Football League: First Division, Cooperage, 5-50 p.m
Congress Working Committee meeting

Wednesday, June 21.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Municipal Schools Committee 5-10 p.m.

Thursday, June 22.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Saturday, June 24.

S.S. "Ranchi" English mails, sails at 1 p.m.

BAN ON 'USHA' LIFTED

The ban placed by the Government of H.E.H. Nizam on the Marathi Monthly magazine, 'Usha', edited by Mr. H. V. Desai, has been lifted today

"A" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Council of the "A" Ward Dist. Congress Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday), in the premises of the Ward Congress office at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N.Y.K. Steamer "Zinzan Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on 17th June, and is expected to arrive here on or about Wednesday 21st June, 1939 at noon.

JAIN VIDYARTHI SANGH

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi will speak on Prohibition to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. at The Blavatsky Lodge, (French Bridge, Chowpatty) under the auspices of the Jain Vidyarthi Sangh.

ENGLISH MAILS

The outward P and O Mail steamer "Corfu" arrived at Aden at 4 a.m. on the 18th instant and left there at 8 a.m. the same day.

In the ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 22nd current. She will sail from Ballard Pier at 11 p.m. the same day for Japan.

THE GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 134-136, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, when Ervad Eruchshaw Sorabji Kuka will speak in Gujarati," on "Reference about Zarathushtra in the Gathas."

ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES

The Monsoon term of the classes conducted by the Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association will commence on the 3rd July, 1939. Professors from the local colleges conduct these classes at Bombay and at Dadar. For programme of work and other information apply to—B.P.A.I. Assn. Cama Oriental Institute Building, 134-136, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SARASWAT DEENYATSAL SANGH

Under Rule 11 of the Sangh the election of 11 members of the Managing Committee will be made at the ensuing Annual Meeting. Nominations (on the printed forms of the Sangh) duly proposed and seconded for election to the Managing Committee for 1939-40 are to be sent in to reach the Hon. Secretary of the Sangh at Saraswat Brahman Samaj, 264, Charni Road, Girgaum, Bombay, upto 8 p.m. on 15th July.

POSTAL NOTICES

Regd. and unregd. correspondence other than letters and postcards for Straits Settlements, Hongkong and all Correspondence for Colombo, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Corfu" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 22nd instant.

Superscribed unregistered correspondence for Italy per s.s. "Conte Verde" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 10-30 a.m. on Thursday the 22nd instant.

BYCULLA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The following candidates have been duly declared elected to the Managing Council of the above committee:—

1 Mr. R. Z. Rane, 2 Mr. D. G. Sutar, 3 Mr. G. A. Shanbhag, 4 Mr. M. S. Chilap, 5 Mr. N. C. Pupala, 6 Mr. V. L. Shanbhag, 7 Mr. S. C. Lamge, 8 Mr. Y. K. Kondvikar, 9 Mr. V. G. Sonpatki, 10 Mr. M. N. Bhalinge, 11 Mr. Yeshwant G. Kadam, 12 Mr. R. K. Gurav, 13 Mr. Mr. L. R. Zanjle, 14 Mr. G. G. Bhingarde, 15 Mr. L. P. Borkar, 16 Mr. T. D. Jadhav, 17 Mr. K. B. Kubal, 18 Mr. V. J. Wable, 19 Mr. M. S. Sawant, 20 Mr. S. V. Patil, 21 Mr. A. B. Joshi, 22 Mr. G. A. Sawant, 23 Mr. R. M. Khandre, 24 Mr. R. D. Hamand, and 25 Mr. S. V. Pupala.

Ex-Officio:—1 Mr. R. K. Achrekar, 2 Mr. K. L. Borkar and 3 Mr. S. L. Silam.

A general meeting of the Byculla District Congress Committee will be held on Tuesday the 27th June 39, at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the committee's office, at Haines Road, opposite Khatau Makanji Mills, Byculla.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Wuthering Heights" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Three Musketeers". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bari-Didi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Mother India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"So This is London". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Maya Bazar". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m
MINERVA—"Premsagar". Daily at 4-30 7-15 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Lambeth Walk". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Thokar" Time as usual
MAJESTIC—"A Bottle of Brandy". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"We Three". Daily at 4-45 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dushman". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"The Mill" Daily at 4-30 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Ladies Only" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Devata". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Leather Face". Daily at 4-45 7-30 and 10 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

Owing to intetrruption of Persian Gulf cables, telegrams for Iran, Iraq, and Persian Gulf will be forwarded via I.R.C. instead of the normal Route via Karachi. Rates will remain unchanged as via Karachi

H. P. T. COLLEGE NASIK

Principal T. A. Kulkarni writes:—The H. P. T. College, Nasik, has made suitable arrangements for the hostel accommodation of about 12 lady students. Nearly half the number has been already secured.

KHALSA COLLEGE MATUNGA

The inaugural address of the new session will be delivered by Mr. Mardy Jones (ex-M.P., Secretary of Empire Parliamentary Association) at 12 noon to-day (Tuesday).

CHEQUES CLEARED

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 16-6-39, were as under:—

Number of cheques 1,03,923
Amount of cheques Rs. 15,49,19,765-6-4

THE GOA HINDU ASSOCIATION

A prize of Rs. 50, is awarded annually by the Goa Hindu Association to a Goan Hindu student obtaining highest number of marks and standing highest amongst the first fifty successful candidates from the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University. Students claiming the above prize are requested apply to the Secretary of the Association, 14, Tribhuvan Road, Bombay, before 15th July 1939 quoting the University seat number.

RECEPTION TO SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

The "G" Ward District Congress Committee will give a reception to Babu Subhas Chandra Bose ex-president of the Indian National Congress on his arrival at Dadar Station (B. B. and C. I. Rly.) to-morrow (Wednesday) at 7 a.m. The representatives of the public institutions and other desirous of garlanding Subhas Chandra Bose are earnestly requested to give their names to the Secretaries, "G" Ward District Congress Committee, Haji Abdulla Bldg. opposite Dadar Station (B.B. and C. I. Rly.)

The Suburban Students' Union will accord a reception to Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, who is arriving by the Frontier Mail, at Dadar (B.B. and C.I.) station, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 7 p.m. The Secretaries appeal to the students of the suburbs to muster strong to accord a grand reception to the ex-President of the Indian National Congress

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Babu Subhas Chandra Bose will address a Students' meeting (open to public) on Sunday, June 25, 1939 at 10 a.m. on "Forward Bloc". The place of the meeting will be announced later. There will be special accomodation for ladies.

The Managing Committee of the Municipal Workers' Union and Hawkers' Union, Bombay have decided to give a hearty reception to Comrade Subash Chandra Bose, on his arrival at Bombay Central Station on the 21st inst at 8 a.m. (S.T.).

A meeting of the 'C' Ward Supporters of the 'Forward Bloc' will be held at Harkishen Das Mehra's place, Kalbadevi Godrej Tyjoriwalla, 2nd Floor at 9-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday).

Criminal Tribes Association

BOMBAY.

Mr. V. Raghavayya, Secretary of the All-India Criminal Tribes Association, announces that a meeting of the Association will be held in Bombay on June 25 at the quarters of the A. I. C. C. members. The agenda includes draft Bill to replace the Criminal Tribes Act.—United Press.

Mr. Upendra Bhatt, B.E. (Bom.), A.M.I.S.E.M.Sc., M.A.M.S.C.E. (U. S. A.), young State Engineer of Bhavnagar, who sailed with his wife by s. s. "Victoria" on a study-tour of Europe and America.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

Despite vast development traces of early Portuguese Christian settlement have not yet disappeared from Bandra and it looks as if Bandra will always remain Catholic. The inhabitants of this place who have spent their early childhood under the shadows of sixteenth-century hospices and monasteries hallowed by early Christian traditions live to these traditions to the very point. Besides the deep religious fervour that prevails in the place Bandra is also noted for its works of piety. At Bandra there are several clubs and institutions that annually contribute large sums of money for deserving causes One such institution is the Guild of St. Anthony, that has helped the poor for nearly half a century.

This Guild on Sunday celebrated the feast of their Patron. St. Anthony, by a Solemn High Mass in St. Andrew's Church, followed by a treat to many poor families in St. Andrew's Girls High School Hall. In the evening a Service was held in honour of the Saint.

The object of the Guild is to promote devotion to St. Anthony and to help the poor of Bandra by means of monthly contributions from Members, donations from benefactors, collections in St. Anthony's Box, etc. The poor from outside Bandra are also helped temporarily by the Guild at the discretion of the Managing Committee.

His Grace Dr. Thomas D. Roberts S. J., Archbishop of Bombay is the Patron of this Guild and the President (Ex-Officio) is the Very Revd. Fr. Dominic D'Sa, Dean of West Salsette.

The Guild now counts on their permanent rolls, 39 families comprising of 45 adults and 56 children. Besides the regular recipient the Guild helped with temporary aid 11 cases of unemployment or otherwise both from Bandra and out of it. Three adults and 18 children were paid passage and sent back to their native homes, Goa. One adult and two children were paid passage money to go to Mangalore. Temporary aid in kind and medicine was given to two families. In four cases, books were supplied to children. During the year four of their poor died. The Committee saw that they received all the spiritual comforts, and arranged for their decent burial

Demand For Reduced Charge For Telephones

Municipal Corporation's Resolution: Conference With Government To Consider Cost Of Primary Education

BOMBAY, Monday.

The free and compulsory primary education which is the goal of the Indian National Congress will be an accomplished fact very shortly in the city. The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday passed a resolution to discuss the question of financial assistance towards the expenditure of the primary education in a conference with the Government of Bombay and the representatives of the Municipal Corporation.

Mr. S. K. Patil moved:—

That His Worship the Mayor be requested to approach Government with a request that they may be pleased to meet Representatives of the Corporation in Conference for the purpose of discussing the question of financial assistance from them towards the expenditure on Primary Education in the City of Bombay which is now decided to be made compulsory throughout the City.

Mr. Patil said last month the Municipal Corporation passed a resolution to introduce free and compulsory education in various wards in the city. The Municipal Corporation had now to go a step further and approach the Government for the financial assistance so that the Municipal Corporation could gauge adequately the financial responsibility involved thereby.

Mr. M. N. Talpade seconded the proposition.

Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin did not think it worth while to approach the Government in view of their (government's) present financial state.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas supported the proposition.

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY

Dr. G. R. A. Shaikh said it was the duty of the Government to support primary education and as such to inform the Municipal Corporation the extent to which they would support the free and compulsory primary education financially.

Prof. S. R. Davar supported the proposition and said free and compulsory primary education was more important than prohibition as on education and enlightenment alone poverty and ignorance would be dispelled.

Mr. M. V. Donde said the government were expected to give to the Municipal Corporation the share legally due.

Mr. D. V. Pradhan moved an amendment to add the words "the Government should be approached for the proposed share of financial assistance."

Mr. Mathradas Tricumji expressed his surprise at the trend of the debate. Unless there was a conference between the Government and the representatives of the Municipal Corporation and an open discussion over the legal liability, etc., it was not possible to get a fair share or contribution from the Government. The resolution was a preliminary to that end and did not require a long debate.

The amendment of Mr. Pradhan was thrown out and the original proposition was carried.

The House then considered a letter from the Joint Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Educational Department, informing the Municipal Corporation that the Chairman of the Schools Committee was appointed ex-officio Chairman of the Bombay Adult Education Committee and the Secretary of the Schools Committee as ex-officio Joint Secretary.

On the motion of Mr. S. K. Patil the letter was sent to the Schools Committee.

PUBLIC TELEPHONES

Mr. Radhal T. Thakkar then moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to approach the Bombay Telephone Co., Ltd. with a request to consider the desirability of reducing charge for call at the Public Telephone Centres from annas two to anna one.

The resolution was carried.

Mr. Soonderdas Morarji moved another resolution regarding the Telephone Company, viz:

That in the opinion of the Corporation the proposed introduction of Message Rate System by the Bombay Telephone Co., Ltd., for their subscribers is not desirable inasmuch as such a system would greatly curtail the facility enjoyed to-day by the public of speedy communication and would hamper the process of spreading out the population over distant parts of the City and that they therefore strongly disapprove the proposed modification.

That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner with a request that he will communicate with the Bombay Telephone Co., Ltd., impressing upon them the desirability of maintaining the 'status quo' in the matter and also intimate to them that instead of trying new experiments of doubtful value involving capital expenditure they should seriously consider the problem of reducing existing rates.

Mr. Soonderdas said the proposed system of rates would be costlier than the present one and the Municipal Corporation should send in the protest in time.

Mr. K. H. Goregaoker seconded the proposition and it was carried.

The House then adjourned till Thursday.

RECEPTION TO RAJEN BABU

Guard Of Honour By Volunteers & Sevikas

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:

Babu Rajendra Prasad, the President of the Indian National Congress, will arrive in Bombay on Wednesday, the 21st June, by Calcutta Mail via Chheoki. He will be given an official reception on behalf of the B. P. C. C. at the Victoria Terminus Station

Volunteers taking part in the reception should present themselves for duty at the Station at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.), precisely since the train arrives at 9-15 a.m. (S. T.). The President will be given a Guard of Honour by the Sevikas and volunteers of the Bombay Seva Dal of the B. P. C. C.

From the Station the Congress President will drive to the residence of Mr. R. D. Birla, (Birla House, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Sea Road), where he will stay while in Bombay.

Reception To Subhas At 'Central'

Nariman Refused Permission To Decorate Platform

BOMBAY, Monday.

A surprise has been caused by the refusal of the Agent and General Manager of the B.B. & C.I. Railway to give permission to make arrangements at the Bombay Central for according a reception to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose on his arrival on June 21.

It is understood that Mr. K. F. Nariman approached the District Traffic Superintendent and the Station Superintendent, Bombay Central, for permission to decorate a part of the platform at Bombay Central and erect a small 'dais' for according a reception to Mr. Bose and he obtained permission from them.

But the Agent and General Manager has informed the District Traffic Superintendent this evening regretting his inability to give permission for the arrangements.

Mr. Nariman's Statement

In the course of a statement in connection with the B.B. & C.I. Railway authorities' refusal to give permission to make arrangements at the Bombay Central station to accord a reception to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Mr. K. F. Nariman says:—

"The attitude of the B.B. & C.I. railway authorities seems to be extraordinary. At the Victoria Terminus and other important centres special arrangements are permitted for according reception to leaders. Even the Bombay Central station has often been decorated to receive high Government officials.

"However the citizens of Bombay will give a fitting reply to the bureaucratic affront to a popular national leader by mustering strong at the station that day.

"The Reception Organising Committee has been receiving many such obstacles but that will not make any difference so far as the people's enthusiasm and support is concerned"

Subhas Bose's Reception & "G" Ward District Congress Committee

Mr. D. B. Gupte, member "G" Ward District Congress Committee writes:—

A meeting of the Council of Management of the "G" Ward D.C.C. was held on the 15th inst. at 9 p.m. in the Congress Committee's office and one of the items on the agenda was the consideration of the letter from Mr. K. F. Nariman regarding the reception to Babu Subhas Chandra Bose on his arrival to Bombay on the 21st inst. Though the meeting went on till 10-40 p.m. the said item was not considered at all. At this stage some of the members wanted to adjourn the meeting and in fact a resolution to that effect was moved, but it was defeated. Upon this decision some of the members left the meeting at once and it was only after that that the resolution to accord reception to Babu Subhas Chandra Bose was passed. Had the members who left the meeting remained present till the meeting was over they would have certainly opposed the said resolution.

The President and members of the Bombay Rent Collectors and Private Servants' Union will join in the welcome to Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, who is coming to Bombay on Wednesday morning to preside over the Forward Bloc Conference.

WORLI RESIDENTS' WELCOME TO SUBHAS BOSE

The Hon. Secretary, Mr. B. Nigam writes:—

The members of the Worli Residents' Association will join in according welcome to Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, who is arriving in the City to preside over the first All-India Forward Bloc Conference in Bombay, on Wednesday morning at Dadar Station, B.B. & C.I. Railway.

PAIN WAS WEARING HER OUT

She Could Not Straighten Her Back

IN 3 WEEKS KRUSCHEN MADE A WONDERFUL DIFFERENCE

For six weeks this woman endured the pains of backache. It was wearing her out. Then she began to take Kruschen, and in three weeks, what a difference there was! But let her tell the story herself:—

"About six weeks ago, I started having awful pains in my back. Sometimes I could not straighten myself, and I got depressed and worn out. I could scarcely carry on with my household duties, and everything was getting neglected. It was then I saw a Kruschen advertisement, and I decided to give Kruschen Salts a trial. I started with a small teaspoonful in hot water every morning, and in three weeks, my word, what a difference! The pains gradually disappeared. Today at 46, I feel 10 years younger—it was my lucky day when I first started to use Kruschen."—(Mrs.) H. M.

Pains in the back are usually due to poisons in the blood—poisonous waste products which tired kidneys are failing to filter from the system. The six salts in Kruschen coax your kidneys back to healthy, normal action, so that not a particle of poisonous waste matter remains unexpelled. Your inside is thus kept clean and serene. You experience joyous relief from those old dragging kidney pains.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars

CHEW DAILY BETWEEN SMOKES

To increase the pleasure of smoking, chew Wrigley's. It freshens the palate and gives you pleasant breath. Doctors use and recommend it. Wrigley's gum helps keep teeth clean, aids digestion, and is a wonderful nerve steadier. Buy several packets to-day. Chew it after every meal; every smoke. Two fragrant flavours.

P.T.5
WRIGLEY'S
Contains No Animal Fat.

REGAL AT 4 6-30 & 10 P.M.
★ Don AMECHE
★ RITZ BROS.
in a Musical Comedy version of—
"THE 3 MUSKETEERS"
Now in its 2ND BIG WEEK!

RELEASED ON BAIL TO ATTEND A.I.C.C. ?

LAHORE, June 19.

Chaudhury Attaullah, member of the All-India Congress Committee who was sentenced under Section 124-A and 153-A to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment by a Magistrate in Multan for a speech made at a meeting in Khanewal, was released on bail, pending the decision of appeal, on the ground that the accused is a member of the All-India Congress Committee and a respectable person.—United Press.

SUNNIS' PROTEST

LUCKNOW, June 19.

Sunnis of Lucknow held a meeting to protest against the imposition of punitive tax to-day. They appointed a Sub-Committee at the meeting to draft a memorial to the Governor.

SHIAS ARRESTED

Thirty-nine Shias courted arrest to-day in connection with the Tabarra agitation.—United Press.

Telephone No. 22037 Telegrams: "CHRONICLE."
Post Box 322. Registered No. B 1055.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1939

PRINCES' OPPORTUNITY

The Princes having rejected the revised draft Instrument of Accession as "fundamentally unsatisfactory in the directions indicated in the Report of the Hydari Committee." The publication in the press of the full text of the Report will materially help in explaining the Prince's decision. We shall consider here only the main objection of the Committee to the Instrument, namely, that it does not give adequate protection to treaty rights. The States have time and again insisted that such treaty rights as are not waived on accession to Federation should be effectively protected by the Instrument of Accession. But, says the Hydari Committee, "there is not in the draft Instrument anything which in express terms gives effect to this object of the States." The Committee fears that the position may conceivably be worse under Federation than it is now. For instance, it points out that while at present "a treaty right cannot be extinguished by the unilateral action of one party, it would be a very serious change in the status of treaty rights if, through accession, they were to become rights liable to be so extinguished, and the fact that the Governor-General in his individual judgment will determine whether it is proper in all the circumstances that the Federal Legislature should be permitted to do so is not sufficient safeguard."

Trying To Have It Both Ways

Do the Princes believe that by keeping out of Federation on the score of their treaty rights those rights will be proof against all the forces of democracy and the inherent rights of the people? Apparently the Princes have no illusion in this matter. For the Hydari Committee pertinently remarks: "It must be recognised that whether Federation is inaugurated or not the Provinces' Constitution under the new Act has come into operation, and the political forces and tendencies to which we have referred above have begun to play their part, and it cannot be expected that States can escape the consequences of these factors by remaining outside Federation." In the circumstances the Committee holds out the hope that "by entering Federation the States will have opportunities of counteracting the political pressure to which the Governor-General will be subject in matters affecting the States. In a Federation where the States participated they would have opportunities of influencing effectively the interplay of political forces and when political parties are driven to seek the co-operation of the States, the States may be in a better position to arrest forces which may otherwise tend to weaken their internal autonomy." It will be seen from these quotations that the Princes are in a dilemma. By not joining Federation they cannot escape the consequences of the advancing tide of democracy. On the other hand if they join Federation to use its opportunities to "arrest these forces," their intervention will only call forth greater attacks on their rights of autocracy. What they should do in the circumstances is their problem. They still hope to have it both ways, to be able to attack democracy and yet to prevent through reinforced treaty rights any effective attack on their autocracy.

To Be Or Not To Be

Will the British Government effect a compromise with at least a sufficient number of Princes to be able to make a beginning with Federation? They, too, are in a dilemma. They are naturally loath to relax their own powers of paramountcy. But if they do nothing more to placate the Princes, Federation may be indifinitely postponed. If they give the Princes better terms at the expense of the people, Federation may be nominally started but the new deal will further discredit the scheme and only hasten its destruction. We shall wait and see how the two bargaining sides deal with each other. But to those among them who feel with the Hydari Committee that "there is in fact no alternative ideal for India except that of an all-India Federation," we would only say this that the only Federation that can be stable in India, as elsewhere in these times, is a thoroughly democratic Federation, democratic in every one of its constituent parts as in the Federal whole. If the Princes are wise and wide awake they should realise that the question of Federation is a subsidiary one and that their immediate duty is to democratise their States with all the speed they can put into the process. Every avoidable delay makes settlement more and more difficult. If the delay is too prolonged, the problem for the Princes may be, not "to join or not to join the Federal" but "to be nor to be." Now is their opportunity to seek a settlement with Gandhiji when he has advised friendly negotiations with them and suspension of civil disobedience to give the negotiations a good chance of success.

Sympathy For Czechs

The Czechs may derive some consolation from the sudden accession of sympathy for them on the part of the London "Times" which has suddenly awakened to the fact that they are suffering terrible misfortunes as a result of the coming of the Nazis. The sympathy of the "Times" will more probably revive in them some bitter memories, memories of the fact that it was this paper and the Government of which it is the unofficial organ which were initially responsible for the tragedy of Czechoslovakia. The Czechs would not be to blame if they regarded the sympathy of the "Times" as the addition of insult to injury. The practical question that the article provokes is: Why has the "Times" thought fit gravely to discover now what has long been a very obvious and very tragic truth? We wonder if it is possible to build anything on this article, a hope for instance that Britain will not only not recognise the Nazi rape of Czechel and Slovakia but will also secure their redemption.

Chamberlain Cornered

The Japanese are forcing Britain's hands with dramatic rapidity. They are ruthlessly robbing Mr Chamberlain's realistic reluctance of every chance. The unfortunate Premier, who usually wants nothing more than to be allowed some show of apparent dignity while appeasing the bellicose bully, is being driven into a corner from which there is no escape except through effectively counter-militant reprisals. For the Tientsin blockade has taken a "more threatening turn." The supply of fresh food has been cut off by the Japanese, a Briton was stripped naked at a search post and a British girl was manhandled and foully abused. A gauntlet has been thrown down and to emphasise the challenge, a good slap across the face has also been duly administered. Britain has got to pick up the gauntlet. Mr. Chamberlain's Government is reported to be considering some economic sanctions to start with. Let us hope it has done so in full consciousness of its own old dictum that economic sanctions lead to military conflict.

Our London Letter

From Our Own Correspondent

A SINISTER CAMPAIGN HAS BEEN LAUNCHED FROM MYSTERIOUS SOURCES TO SEE THAT NO INQUIRY IS HELD INTO THE 'THETIS' TRAGEDY.

LONDON, June 10.

THE grievous loss of H.M.S. "Thetis" whilst carrying out diving trials cast a deep shadow of sorrow in this country last weekend. Birkenhead itself mourned its dead on Wednesday when over 20,000 working people assembled in the Town Hall Square at the public memorial service for the victims of the tragedy. There are certain aspects of this disaster, especially the very unsatisfactory manner in which an anxious public was kept informed —perhaps misinformed would be a better word—of the proceedings, which call for comment and reproof all over the country.

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As a result of pressure the Government agreed earlier in the week to have a public enquiry about the sinking of the submarine, but by Thursday, from mysterious sources, was launched a sinister campaign to bring about an abandonment of salvage work on the submarine. So long as the "Thetis" is not salvaged, the committee of enquiry cannot start its work of investigation. That is what the Prime Minister has told the House. Lord Stanhope, the first Lord of the Admiralty, in an extraordinary statement to the House of Lords on Thursday, disclosed that the Government itself has something of the kind of mind to postpone the enquiry. At least one well-known news agency has circulated a story alleging that the people on Merseyside want the "Thetis" to "remain where she is". While there is no reason to doubt the good faith of the Agency reporter, the question being asked in London was: Who is responsible for giving such a story to the reporters? Who is it that is interested in seeing the grim secret of the "Thetis" with it at the bottom of Liverpool Bay?

Meanwhile, "World's Press News" organ of the British Press, in its current issue once again makes a strong plea for a Ministry of Information. It bases its latest plea on the lack of information given out to the public during the attempts to save the men entombed in the "Thetis". "Nobody, apparently, "writes the W.P.N., "was charged with the specific duty of making arrangements to keep the public fully informed through the Press or the B.B.C. Once again we have a glaring instance of the need for adequate official arrangements for telling the public the facts. Once again we have material for a strong plea that a Ministry of Information be immediately established. Such a Ministry, in this case, would have had its own machinery ready, in co-operation with the Admiralty and with Cammell Laird's, to be rushed to the spot; its own radio and telephone, perhaps also signalling equipment."

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American submarine experts have been very critical about the tragedy of the "Thetis". They think it is disgraceful that so many men should be aboard a submarine of her size. They say that rescue work was slow, blundering. But the only expert daring to express his thoughts in print is Commander Edward Ellsberg, of the United States Naval Reserve, who is famous as the salvager of submarine S. 51. His article in the "New York Evening Post" appears under the headline: "Overcrowding doomed "Thetis". Victims packed in like rush-hour subway riders". Ellsberg writes: "The terrific 'Thetis' death-roll appears to be mainly the result of overcrowding. With her length forty feet shorter than the "Squalus", she went out with a complement sixty per cent larger. What overcrowding of the 'Thetis' meant in cubic feet of air available per man aboard, once she got into trouble, can easily be deduced and what happened afterwards was fatal". Ellsberg points out that apart from chlorine, one of the most deadly perils that men trapped in submarine's face is carbon dioxide, generated by their own breathing. A smaller number of men aboard, he declares, would have had a much better chance of keeping alive till rescued.

★

Now that the war in Spain is over, and Mr. Chamberlain has shown that neither the Anglo-Italian Agreement nor the policy of non-intervention really meant anything, the Italians are giving way to a Mussolini-like burst of boasting. They are openly and proudly saying that Italy won the war. "Sorze Armate," official Italian military newspaper, declares: "The contribution of the Italian Navy gave Spain her victory, and was of the greatest importance. Wherever it was necessary the Italian sailors were ever present with a courage and faith they have shown at all times on all seas of the world." The articles goes on to give precise particulars of Italy's aid to the Spanish Fascists. "From December 1936 to the middle of April 1937, which was a period of greatest intensity, it is sufficient to point out that 100,000 men, 4,730 motor cars, 40,000 tons of war material and 750 cannon were transported to Spain in 52 ships that made 134 trips. After the landing of these troops the necessary supplies were required to be taken from Italy to Spain to maintain the efficiency of the Italian expeditionary force. All this was carried out by the Italian Navy, which also brought back from Spain 14,858 soldiers. These figures speak for themselves, and show clearly the silent work, which the Italian Navy accomplished for the Spanish cause". It may be remembered that when members of the House of Commons asked questions at the time about the landings of Italian troops in Spain, Mr. Chamberlain never had any information on the matter.

★

Mr. Chamberlain had pledged himself publicly to eat his hat if Mussolini did not honour the terms of the Anglo-Italian Agreement. This week's questions and answers in Parliament reveal that Mussolini has broken his word and Mr. Chamberlain, on his part, refuses to eat his hat which he had promised to do publicly. In the House, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs blindly admitted, with a cynicism which equals at least anything in the Government's record throughout the Spanish War, that one of the vital clauses of the Anglo-Italian Agreement has not been observed. The Agreement was "swung" on Parliament and the British people on the pretence that this would finally remove from Spain not only German and Italian troops, but German and Italian war material. Although Mr. Butler, the Under-Secretary, refused to admit that Italian troops are still in Spain, of which authorities at Gibraltar are better aware, he did, however, admit that Italian war material is remaining in Spain and coolly remarked that there was nothing that the British Government could do about it. Yet when the Agreement was signed, it was publicly stated that one of its great advantages was a pledge by Mussolini to Mr. Chamberlain to remove all war material.

On Tuesday last Mr. Arthur Greenwood accused Mr. Chamberlain in the House of misleading the House on the question of the withdrawal of Italian troops and war material from Spain. In reply, Mr. Chamberlain said the House "was not deliberately misled, at any rate, but it is quite possible that I, having one set of considerations in my mind and hon. members having another, there was some misunderstanding". There was, of course, no misunderstanding by the Prime Minister. Here are the facts: The question put to him many weeks ago was explicit. It was whether the Italian Government had given guarantees during the negotiations for the Anglo-Italian Agreement that they would withdraw Italian troops and war materials from Spain at the termination of the war. Mr. Chamberlain said then in the House and later publicly that such an undertaking had been given. Furthermore, on April 3, 1939, in reply to Lt. Commander Fletcher, Mr. Butler said: "the Italian Government have given an undertaking to withdraw all Italian volunteers, and war material on the termination of the civil war in Spain. I have no reason to suppose that the Italian Government will not honour that undertaking."

★

More damning still is the following quotation from an agreement in the form of an exchange of letters between the Italian Government and British Government after the Anglo-Italian Agreement was signed: "The Italian Government ... undertakes that if this evacuation has not been completed at the close of

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 5).

Frankly Speaking . . .

A Grave Warning

An announcement has been made that Herr Hitler received a special Emissary of King Ibn Saud at Berchtesgaden and both had tea together. This announcement, Berlin reports, came as a surprise. It will occasion even greater surprise and not a little amount of alarm in London and Paris. We, however, believe that so long as Mr. St. John Philby remains the guide, philosopher and friend of the Arabian King, Herr Hitler will find it very difficult to secure any considerable foothold in Arabia. But the fact that, in spite of Mr. Philby and King Ibn Saud's own pro-British inclinations, the Fuehrer managed to secure a visit from the former's Special Emissary in a sensational tribute to his astuteness and capabilities. It proves, furthermore, that Arabia may become a danger if Britain and France are not careful. And they are being quite the reverse of it. Indeed they are, through their policy in Palestine and Syria, actually helping to drive the whole Arab world into the Nazi arms. The Berchtesgaden sensation is a grave warning. But it is altogether doubtful if they will take it.

The Pope And Nazis

One of the apparent reasons for the visit of Doctor Goebbels —with a fighting message from the Fuehrer—is His Holiness the Pope's almost desperate anxiety to restore peace between Poland and Germany. The Nazis have found out that His Holiness will do everything in his power—even to reconciling himself cheerfully to the plight of Catholics in the greater Reich—to save Europe from Bolshevism and war. So why not exploit His Holiness' passionate prejudice to the utmost extent?

Vagaries Of Examinations

At the meeting of the Bombay University Senate last week the matriculation examination came in for much criticism, not all of which was undeserved. When the passes at the examination fluctuate so widely as from 29 per cent. to 63 per cent. there must be something seriously wrong with the system of conducting it, apart from the vagaries that attend examinations in general. It will not do to justify the system by saying that when as many as 20,000 students appear for the examination wide fluctuations are inevitable under the "law of probability." Where due efforts are made to maintain uniform standards of examination from year to year and centre to centre, the law of probability is rather that the larger the number of candidates, the narrower must be the limits of fluctuation.

Disappointing

The draft recommendations of the Ogilvie Committee for Army Indianisation, as reported by our Simla correspondent, are extremely disappointing. They do not provide for any real increase in the number of cadets to be admitted to the military Academy. But, as if assuming that the present material available for recruitment to the Academy is not quite suitable, they suggest that would-be recruits should join military schools at the early age of ten and then, after a four years' course there and an equally long one at a military college, should seek admission to the Academy. Though the first eight years' education is for the most part general and but slightly military, its cost will be even more forbidding than it is now. If the draft recommendations are as reported, they will have to be drastically altered so as to quicken the pace of Indianisation rather than to queer the pitch against it.

Palm "Gur"

The suggestion of Prof. Kumarappa, the Secretary of the All-India Village Association, that those toddy tappers who may be thrown out of employment by prohibition should be taught to make "gur" or jaggery from palm juice is a thoroughly practicable one and has been made by many including Gandhiji before. Apart from providing work to the toddy tappers, this proposal, together with that of popularising the use of "nira", will utilise as foodstuff what otherwise would run waste or be converted into poison. Palm "gur" is already in use in several parts of the country but it deserves to be made more popular. Whether it can be converted into sugar and can compete with cane sugar is a question that needs more investigation.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Women speakers will never be paid as much as men because they do too much of it for nothing.

Some women change their minds so often that they soon wear them out.

Some poets say that the angels are all blondes, but that doesn't prove that all the blondes are angels.

The woman who hesitates usually has an impediment in her speech.

"Truth is stranger than fiction" —to some people.

Experience either brings old age or is brought by it.

A Lead From Hyderabad

A NEW CO-OPERATIVE COLONY

By Capt. J. W. Petavel

India must develop industrially. In the first place, she is determined to become a nation or a federation of nations, and not to remain a dependency, but with modern methods of warfare. A country that is not industrially developed is defenceless and can only be a dependency. With the sinister and ruthless shapes that imperialism is taking now India must think of industrial development first and foremost in connection with her ambition to attain her proper status in the world. Apart from that, India's population has now increased beyond the density that can be adequately nourished by her land with the wasteful primitive system of peasant cultivation, though the peasant may be skilled in his primitive craft. In India, as in all countries, when population has become dense on the land, there must be in some form or other a "rural exodus": a shifting of population to industrial occupations, leaving the land to be cultivated in large farms in modern ways that will make it yield more.

"Homecrafts"

Now the first thing that has to be understood is that industrialization in India must not be socially calamitous as it was in the West. Let it be said at once that India will have to go on the lines advocated by great industrialists, very notably by the greatest of them all, Mr. Henry Ford.

With modern specialization, and sub-division of labour the ordinary industrial workers must do no more than a short half-day shift in the factory, and must have a second occupation. The most natural one is part-time "homecrafting" that is to say, producing a good many articles of food for themselves, on a little plot of land round their dwelling, or quite near to it.

All sociologists know that those are the conditions under which people are best off economically, socially and, above all, morally. The workers then enjoy the amenities that a town can give, whilst living in the bodily and morally wholesome conditions of contact with the land.

But that is only one respect in which India must develop indus-

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 6).

WITHOUT COMMENT

Plans are being prepared for very close co-operation between the Italian, German and Japanese mercantile marines and for combined steamship services, says a cable from Rome.

* * * *

Addressing an audience at Jallianwala Bagh, Srijut Subhas Bose announced that "it had become clear what the Leftists wanted and what the Rightists wanted."

A few more conflicting statements and the whole thing would become still more clear.

* * *

"I can understand the Red Shirts of the Frontier honouring Subhas Babu as an ex-President of the Congress, but why," asks the Junior Colleague," this ecstatic effusiveness on the part of the Hindu Mahasabha, the Muslim League and the pseudo-Fascist Khaksars?"

Because he is ex-President.

* * * *

If Britain adopts economic sanctions against Japanese, India must, according to Anglo-India, remember that "a stand is being made not for the Foreign Concessions but for something much bigger."

And, therefore, India must, of course, help Britain without even one amusing question asked: What about Manchukuo?

* * * *

The Sleeper Awakes

The London "Times" devotes a leading article to conditions in Czechel, the activities of the Gestapo and passive resistance by the Czechs.

Splendid. But woat is the catch?

* * * *

"We have" declares Mr. Anthony Eden, "long since renounced force as an instrument of our national policy."

And have substituted for it active submission to blackmail and force, as instruments.

* * * *

Mr. Chamberlain, complains our London correspondent, refuses to eat his hat in connection with assurances regarding Italo-German "non-intervention."

But Mr. Chamberlain deserves to be pitied. He has been gorging himself so frequently with large helpings of the humble pie that he might burst if made to eat more.

* * * *

Rome describes the Italian naval "exercises" off Spain, Portugal and Morocco, as "normal training."

Yes, on the spot.

By the way, how about a simultaneous Anglo-French "normal training" in the Adriatic and off Libya?

* * * *

Danzig's Misfortune

Writing on Goebbel's descent on the City, Herr Hitler's "*Voelkscher Bechachter*" says: "To-day Danzig knows that it is not alone. That is the historic meaning of June 17, 1939."

Quite so. Doctor Goebbels is in its midst.

We wonder what more is in store for that city. The historic silver anniversary of the last war is rapidly drawing near.

* * * *

Rumania has declined to cede any territory to Bulgaria.

That's the Nazis' opportunity. They should approach Bulgaria offering to secure "Lebensraum" for her in return for some "lebensraum" for them in Bulgaria.

* * * *

George Bernard Shaw, tall and thin, is an avowed vegetarian. The late G. K. Chesterton, who was very stout and strong, loved meat. One day these two witty Englishmen met on the street. Said Chesterton: 'To look at you a person would think that there was a famine in England.'

'And to look at you', replied Shaw, 'he'd think you were the cause of it.'

Br. Temperance League Welcomes Prohibition

Message To Premier Kher Wishing Complete Success

BOMBAY: Monday.

The British Temperance League at their recent Conference passed the following resolution:—

"THIS CONFERENCE SENDS GREETINGS TO THE NATIONALIST PARTY OF INDIA AND WARM CONGRATULATIONS ON ITS EFFORTS FOR PROHIBITION OF DRINK AND DRUGS.

Appeal To Christians

"IT ALSO URGES UPON ALL CITIZENS IN THE HOME COUNTRY, PARTICULARLY UPON CHRISTIANS, THE DUTY OF GIVING SUCH SYMPATHY AND SUPPORT TO THIS PROGRAMME OF REFORM AS SHALL CREATE A WORTHY PUBLIC OPINION IN THE MATTER."

Congratulations To Kher

Conveying the above resolution to Hon Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister of Bombay, the Secretary of the Temperance League writes: "MAY I ASSURE YOU OF THE PLEASURE WITH WHICH WE ARE OBSERVING YOUR WORK IN INDIA AND THE VERY SINCERE WISHES WE HAVE FOR ITS SUCCESS?"

PLIGHT OF TIENTSIN CONCESSION

(Continued from page 1.)

ral, who has arrived back in Amoy from Tokyo yesterday and the foreign Consular authorities regarding the situation in Kulangsu, according to the Domei Agency which adds, however, that the Tokyo Government have upheld the local authorities' attitude.

FOOD COMMITTEE AT KULANGSU.

A Kulangsu message says:—

An International Food Committee is being formed by the British, American and French authorities to arrange importation of food supplies from Foreign ships in view of the Japanese blockade of Kulangsu.—Reuter.

Japan Protests

TOKYO, June 19.

A vigorous protest has been lodged by Japan with the British naval authorities in Shanghai against the alleged action of the British gunboat "Scarab" in forcibly landing about 150 cases of goods at Wuhu on the Yangtse.

According to the Japanese military headquarters at Nanking the crew of "Scarab" "intimidated" Japanese officers and men by pointing machine guns at them ... apology and guarantees against similar incidents in future are demanded.—

The protest declares that "Scarab" violated the undertaking given by British naval authorities on June 3 that lists of goods would be submitted to the Japanese before the goods are landed at Yangtse ports.

The protest denies the claim which is said to have been put forward by the Commander of "Scarab" that the list of goods was submitted to the Japanese army Lieutenant.

FOOD PROBLEM FOR BR. CONCESSIONS

LONDON, June 19.

In the House of Commons Mr. R. A. Butler replying to Mr. F. J. Bellenger, who asked whether special arrangements were being made to provide adequate food supplies to those residing in the British Concession in Tientsin and Kulangsu, referred Mr. Bellenger to statement just made by Mr Chamberlain so far as Tientsin was concerned.

He added, food situation in Kulangsu was not yet acute but difficulties might arise concerning the supplies of firewood, meat and vegetables. A food committee has been formed and it was hoped to arrange for supplies from other ports by British ships.—Reuter.

Harrowing Experience Of British Residents In Tientsin

TENTSIN, June 18.

THE BLOCKADE TOOK A MORE THREATENING TURN WHEN THE SUPPLIES OF FRESH FOOD WERE CUT OFF AND TURNED BACK BY MOTORBOATS PATROLLING THE HAI RIVER.

Mr. Tipper, Chairman of the British Municipal Council, informed Reuter that the Japanese river blockade had proved completely effective.

The determination of the British residents to see the blockade through had been stiffened by the harrowing experience of two of their compatriots who attempted to visit the race course in the Japanese controlled area.

The first case was that a man was stripped naked at the Japanese search post and the tinned goods he was carrying were all opened.

The other case concerned a girl who was manhand'ed in the presence of a Japanese sentry by a Chinese policeman who foully abused her.—Reuter.

HIGH VOLTAGE CHARGE.

TIENTSIN, June 19.

Much speculation has been aroused regarding the significance of the semi-official announcement that military authorities have decided to charge 30 miles of live-wire surrounding the British and French concessions with 220 volts of current. It was stated the measure is to take effect at 22 hours local time.

The wire was installed some months ago and was frequently charged without previous notice.—Reuter.

Halifax Meets Japanese Ambassador

LONDON, June 19.

Lord Halifax conferred for an hour with the Japanese ambassador Sigemistu at the Foreign Office to-night.

Earlier instructions were telegraphed to Sir R. Craigie to seek an interview with Mr. Arita, the Japanese Foreign Minister.

The decision to take these steps the object of which is to obtain from the Japanese Government a clear idea of their attitude towards British Concessions in North China was taken at a meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Cabinet at No 10 Downing Street.

The meeting preceded Mr. Chamberlain's statement in the House of Commons.—Reuter.

World Achievement

Fighting Ships

One of the most terrible things man has ever done is to build a battleship—a battleship of modern times.

They are more wonderful than most of us know, and more skill goes into them than any of us can rightly appreciate unless we happen to have "inside" knowledge of these amazing ships of death, every line and curve, every ton of steel, every wheel and lever meant only to ensure the defeat of the enemy.

Below the water-line many of the world's battleships are so constructed that even if hit by as many as four torpedoes they will remain afloat. The steel is of a fine tempering which is rarely achieved for any other purpose. Vessels like Nelson and Rodney have a displacement of 34,000 tons, and both will cut through the water (in spite of their size and weight) at over 23 knots. These two vessels, by the way, are the finest and most powerful in the British Navy—they are also, it may be justly claimed, the finest in the world.

It is not long since the world was staggered at the thought of a battleship carrying 12-inch guns; but Nelson and Rodney carry 16-inch guns—nine of them, three on each of three triple turrets. The firing of these is done by machinery, all so accurate that in spite of its immense size and toughness, it works better than most clockwork, and with "watch-like" precision. Six of the giant guns weigh over 100 tons apiece. They are 60 feet long, and the shell they fire weighs over a ton, leaving the muzzle at the almost incredible speed of 2,953 feet a second. When Nelson and Rodney fire a whole salvo they develop enough energy in foot-tons to lift the entire ship 30 feet out of the water.

15 Arabs Killed In Bomb Explosion

Traffic Not Allowed To Enter Haifa; Shops Closed

HAIFA, June 19.

According to an official count, fifteen Arabs were killed and nineteen were wounded in a bomb explosion in an Arab vegetable market.

A British police inspector was slightly injured in the face by flying debris and a Jew in a near-by street was stabbed to death. Traffic is not allowed to enter the town and shops remain unopened.

A second explosion occurred in a manhole in the Jewish suburb, Hadarha Carmel.—

CURFEW IMPOSED

Eighteen persons have been killed and 24 wounded in a bomb explosion which occurred this morning in an Arab vegetable market. Curfew has been imposed throughout the town.—Reuter.

Frontier Operation Medals

LONDON, June 19.

In the Commons Col. Muirhead said that the matter was still under consideration, when he was asked whether a decision had yet been reached regarding the grant of medal to troops engaged in the 1938 Frontier operations.—Reuter's Special.

RUMANIA'S "NO" TO BULGARIA

No Territory To Be Handed Over, Says Premier

SILISTRA, June 19.

The hopes recently expressed in Sofia that Rumania might offer to cede a part of Dobrudja to Bulgaria as conditions of latter's entry in the Balkan entente were answered negatively by Minister Titsanu in a speech unveiling a statue of King Ferdinand the First.

"Too much is spoken about the minorities settled in Rumania and too little about the Rumanian minorities outside our frontiers—the frontiers which have been consecrated by history to justice," M. Titsanu declared.—Reuter.

PERSONAL FREEDOM, ONLY WAY TO HAPPINESS

OSLO, June 19

"The peoples of the north live in democracy and react against any form of dictatorship," declared the Prime Minister M. Nygaardsvold, addressing a labour meeting at which the Swedish and Danish Prime Ministers were also present.

M. Nygaardsvold added: "By their concord the northern countries will show the war-incited world that happiness and security are obtainable only through personal freedom within each country and a peaceful co-operation between the different nations."—Reuter

LONDON A. R. P. PRACTICE

LONDON, June 19.

All traffic halted at noon at Chelsea, where the biggest air-raids precautions test yet devised in England were carried out with the primary object of testing the effect of airraid warning on vehicular and pedestrian traffic. Five thousand children from 21 schools practised evacuation and marched through streets with full going-away kit to the electric railway stations. Children's evacuation was carried out to strict time table, the younger children being conveyed to entraining centres by the London Transport buses and volunteers, according to wartime schedule.—Reuter.

MAKING JAPAN SELF-SUFFICIENT IN RAW COTTON

TOKYO June 19

The Overseas Ministry has drawn up a three-year plan for cotton aiming at an annual crop of five Hundred million pounds with the intention of making Japan self-sufficient in raw cotton.

Five million pounds of cotton seeds will be sent to Tsingtao, one and a half million pounds to Shanshi and three million to Tientsin for distribution among the cotton growers of North China.

The Ministry also plan to distribute about a million pounds of cotton seeds in Central China through the newly organised Cotton Cultivation Improvement Society.—Reuter.

Amarnath In Brilliant Form

Helps Nelson Club To Defeat Burnley

LONDON, June 19.

At Burnley, in Lancashire League, playing with brilliant all-round form, Amarnath enabled the Nelson Club to beat Burnley. Nelson scored 217 for 6 declared. (Amarnath 56) Burnley scored 121 (Amarnath seven for 40).—Reuter.

L. Amarnath

Bus Hurled Down Precipice

10 Killed: 16 Severely Injured

VIENNA, June 19.

Ten persons were killed and 16 severely injured when a bus carrying German peasants got out of control on the Grossglockner Road—the highest in Europe—and plunged down a hundred-foot precipice.

11 KILLED IN TORNADO

MINNEAPOLIS, June 19.

Eleven persons were killed and 60 injured in a Tornado that swept the country round Minneapolis during the night. About hundred buildings were destroyed.

Nurses and doctors are attending the injured by candlelight.—Reuter.

AFTER GREATEST ADVENTURE OF TOUR

Majesties Keep Up Appointments Despite Bad Weather

LONDON, June 18

Reuter's special correspondent aboard "the Empress of Britain" states when the liner emerged from the iceberg zone at 3 p. m. Their Majesties were resting after their greatest personal adventure of the tour.

This was a tour of the three escorting cruisers last night. Their Majesties went aboard a ferryboat and were later transferred to a small naval motorboat. They returned wet but cheerful to the "Empress of Britain."

Their Majesties went aboard a ferryboat towards the cruiser "Glasgow". Owing to a strong wind "Glasgow" had been ordered to leave the moorings alongside the other cruisers and "The Empress of Britain" five miles down the bay and proceed to meet the ferry boat.

As "Glasgow" approached Their Majesties were transferred aboard a small naval motorboat to go alongside the cruiser.

After bumping and ploughing through the waves the engines suddenly stopped. It was found that the propeller was caught in fishing nets. For several minutes the boat drifted helplessly. When another navy boat came alongside the King jumped aboard and helped the Queen over.

The party was taken to "Glasgow" where Their Majesties clambered up the steep companionway to the deck.

Afterwards the party re-embarked the heaving motorboat and speed towards the cruiser "Southampton". The waves crashing over the boat soaked all members of the party who were unable to cram into a tiny cabin.

Despite bad weather Their Majesties were determined not to disappoint the officers and crew of the cruisers and went through the whole programme, afterwards visiting "Berwick".—Reuter.

SEASON'S THOUSAND

LONDON, June 19.

Gimblett and Paynter completed thousand runs of the season to-day.—Reuter.

Nazi Troops Moving To Slovak Border

10 Divisions Concentrated: Tanks And Armoured Cars On Move

PRAGUE, June 19.

GERMAN TROOP MOVEMENTS TOWARDS THE SLOVAK BORDER ARE REPORTED TO BE CONTINUING DURING THE WEEK-END.

LARGE NUMBERS OF TANKS, ARMOURED CARS AND TRANSPORT VEHICLES ARE PASSING THROUGH HERE TO EAST.

NEARLY TEN DIVISIONS ARE STATED TO BE CONCENTRATED ON THE BORDER, MAINLY NEAR OSTRAU.—REUTER.

Hitler Receives Ibn Saud's Special Emissary

BERLIN, June 18.

The announcement that Herr Hitler yesterday received Khalid Alhud, the Special Emissary of King Ibn Saud, came as a surprise to-day. The meeting was at Berchtesgaden, where the Fuehrer and Khalid Alhud had tea together. The conversations lasted for a considerable time. Nothing is revealed as to its nature.—Reuter.

Vatican May Try For Peaceful Solution Of Danzig

WARSAW, June 19.

Monsignor Cortesi has left for Rome to report to the Vatican on his recent conversations with M. Moscicki and Col. Beck.

He had another talk with Col. Beck on Saturday. Official quarters admit that Monsignor Cortesi made certain soundings regarding the possibility of peaceful solution of the Danzig dispute.

It is assumed that the Vatican may make a move in Berlin if satisfied with the result of Monsignor Cortesi's talks in Warsaw.—Reuter.

"ATLANTIC CLIPPER" AT MARSEILLES

MARSEILLES, June 19.

Carrying thirty people, the "Atlantic Clipper", which left Washington on Saturday, has arrived here.

This was the largest number ever to fly across the Atlantic in heavier than aircraft. The flight is a preliminary to the inauguration of a regular Atlantic passenger service.—Reuter.

LEBANESE M.P.s INVITE EMIR ABDULLAH

BEIRUT, June 19.

Moslem members of the Lebanese Parliament have invited Emir Abdullah to visit Lebanon.

Political interest is attached to the invitation which follows the recent visit of the Syrian leader, Shahbandar, to Emir Abdullah.—Reuter's Special.

WOODERSON REFUSES RESTAGE OFFER

PRINCETON, June 19.

Wooderson declined the offer of the American sports writer to restage the mile race at Randalls Island on Saturday, the proceeds from which will be given to poor children in London and New York.

He has informed English Amateur Athletic Association that he is returning to compete in the Association's championships on July 7, and 8.—Reuter.

R. D. Sethna Scholarship Fund

LONDON, June 19.

Mr. Rustomji Dhanjibhoy Sethna, who died on June 1, 1938, left property in England valued at over £40,000. The probate shows that the late Mr. Sethna left Rs. 20,000 to a French maid who served him faithfully for a number of years during his sickness and numerous other personal legacies and the residue to form an "R. D. Sethna Scholarship Fund for the promotion and encouragement of scientific, technical, industrial and commercial instruction and education."—Reuter.

King Zog To Reside In England?

LONDON, June 19.

It is learned that the British Government is considering the request from King Zog of Albania to be permitted to reside in England

It is anticipated no objection will be raised provided he gives the usual guarantee to refrain from political activities.—Reuter.

Azad's Appeal To Lucknow Shias

Incorrect Version Of His Offer To Deputation Corrected

CALCUTTA, June 19.

An appeal to Shia leaders in Lucknow to suspend the Civil Disobedience movement so as to clear the way for a settlement of the Shia-Sunni dispute is made by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in the course of a statement in which he corrects certain observations contained in a statement made from Lucknow regarding the decision of the Shia leaders.

TEXT OF AZAD'S STATEMENT

Following is the full text of Maulana Azad's statement:—

"A statement has been published in to-day's papers from Lucknow about the decision of Shia leaders relating to suspension of Civil Disobedience movement. If the members of the Lucknow deputation, who had come to Calcutta, have supplied material for it, I am sorry to say that they have not been careful enough in giving the facts as was expected from them.

The statement says: "The deputation presented seven demands before me as a condition precedent to the suspension of the Civil Disobedience movement, and that for five of them I assured these proposals would be given effect to immediately, irrespective of talk for a final settlement. This is not correct.

"The deputationists had undoubtedly laid stress on the fact that cases under under Sec. 107 and the order demanding security from two presses be withdrawn.

DEPUTATION WARNED

"I had clearly told them in reply that if the Civil Disobedience continues, the Government will be compelled to take all such steps as are necessary to maintain Law and Order and that it is difficult for me to advise the Government anything contrary to this under the existing condition.

"But if the Civil Disobedience is postponed in response to my appeal, I would have no difficulty in advising the Government to withdraw such precautionary orders. I had not made it a secret from the deputationists that I have already had a talk with the Premier about it, as the same kind of request was made by Maulana Mohammad Saeed previous to the arrival of the deputation.

FORCED DUTY.

A member of the deputation mentioned some other matters also, for instance, the release of students before examinations, and the safeguarding of the services of school teachers. I gave them the same reply which I had given them previously. If the way for a settlement, according to my proposal, is cleared, I said, I shall see that these matters are also settled as desired. I also drew their attention to the fact that the U. P. Government does not desire to prolong this unfortunate situation even for a moment. Whatever it is doing to maintain peace is only a forced duty. Therefore, there is no reason why the Government should not do whatever it can to create a peaceful atmosphere, if the Civil Disobedience movement is suspended. I had offered my personal responsibility in this respect.

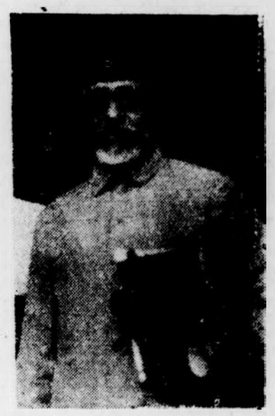
So far as the sending of trusted men to the jails is concerned in order to elicit the opinion of the prisoners, it is true that I had promised to get them full facilities for this, but it is not correct that this promise remains yet to be fulfilled. I fulfilled my promise without delay. I telephoned to the Premier to arrange for the nominees of the President, to go to the prisoners in jails.

The Premier assured me that he is issuing the necessary directions.

OTHER MATTERS

"It is true that I had expressed my willingness to listen and help them in regard to any legitimate grievance against the Government, irrespective of the present negotiations.

"In this connection they wanted to get two sub-inspectors of police transferred and substituted by Hindu sub-inspectors. They did not refer to any definite com-



Moulana Abul Kalam Azad.

plaint against them, but they thought it to be more expedient. I told them that I could give them no assurance about it at the time, but I would talk to the Premier.

APPEAL TO SHIAS

"I appeal to all the Shia leaders once again not to waste their time in such discussions, they should rather co-operate with me in improving the situation. If they are prepared to suspend the Civil Disobedience movement, these things can be removed without any difficulty. The situation is getting more complicated as the time passes, and new difficulties are coming up day by day. All those persons who feel any responsibility in the matter are bound not to tolerate the present situation any further and by suspending the Civil Disobedience movement they should clear the way for the proposed Shia-Sunni Conference.—A.P.

SUB-INSPECTOR SUSPENDED

KARACHI, June 19.

Mr. Mohomud Isaq, a sub-inspector of Police of Mirpurkhas was suspended to-day on a charge of accepting illegal gratification.

On a complaint of harassment and extortion by the Zamindar, the Deputy Collector and Superintendent of Police laid a successful trap; the officers gave two currency notes to the Zamindar, duly initiated with instructions to offer the same to the sub-inspector when demanded.

The Zamindar on arrival at the Police Station was greeted with a demand and the marked notes were given to him. Shortly after the officers arrived on the scenes and the sub-inspector was searched when the notes were recovered.—United Press.

RAMDURG INQUIRY

State Requisitions Services Of Justice Davar

HUBLI: June 19.

It is understood that Mr. Davar, a former Judge of the Bombay High Court, has been appointed by the Ramdurg State Government to enquire into the incidents that took place in Ramdurg in April last. It is not known yet when the enquiry will begin.

It is understood so far 60 arrests have been made, 30 in Ramdurg State territory and 30 in British territory in connection with the Ramdurg incidents.—A.P.

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No Fascism In Congress

Perfect Freedom To Choose Leader, Says Shankarrao Deo

"Once you appreciate the insight, means and technique of Gandhiji's leadership, you have to be loyal to him; he comes with his programme, interpretation and command. The choice lies with you. Accept the whole or reject in toto. There is no coercion to accept, you can freely choose or reject. It is no fascism. It is perfect democracy", so said Shri Shankarrao Deo, Member of the Congress Working Committee while addressing a largely attended public meeting held at Akola under the auspices of the Nagar Congress Committee, Shri Vaidya presiding.

The Cotton Market Maidan was full of eager audience. In the midst of acclamation, Shri Deo was garlanded on behalf of the Provincial Congress Committee and the Akola Nagar Congress Committee.

"Congress of to-day" so began Shri Deo "is the subject on which I mean to talk to you. It is a subject which baffles many. You can look at the Congress from various points of view, the diversity in the different angles creates confusion in the minds of many and it is natural. Even the leader of Pandit Jawaharlalji's eminence feels unable to grasp the significance of currents and cross currents in the Congress politics. It is difficult for almost all to appreciate rapid progress or change in the current politics. Yet one thing we all know. It is this. Congress represents the Nation. The progress of the Congress signifies India's progress or in other words, retrograde steps by the Congress means backward march of the Indian nation.

CONGRESS IS THE NATION

The Congress has captured power in 8 out of 11 provinces. It has about 35 lacs membership. No other political organisation of such vast membership exists in India. Congress has captured the hearts of Indians by self-sacrifice, detachment in service and ameliorative programme for the uplift of the masses. Congress commands thousands who will willingly die at the Congress order. Congress is popular not because it is in power its accession to power is the result of its popularity. Had the Congress confined its activities to the capturing and retaining the power only, it would have been a spent-force and like other political parties would wither away in course of time.

NOT INFERIOR TO ANY

We Indians are in no way inferior to any as man to man. We have tallest, bravest, noblest individuals who can stand comparison to anybody in the world. But taken ten Indians to one foreigner we are weaker. Individually we are a match and collectively we are weaker What is the reason. We lack mutual trust. This is convincingly demonstrated at the time of communal riots or tensions. We rely upon an Englishman but none amongst ourselves! Sectional, communal, racial or provincial differences, we feel, must be settled by foreigners! We are unable to rise to the occasion. Unless we train ourselves to rise to the task, third party's presence is inevitable. This fundamental factor Congress values more than anything else and it is trying to create this sort of nationalism for the last so many years. Congress represents the Indian nation from this point of view. The number of Parsis, Muslims, or Christian may be small but Congress thinks in terms of representing all the communities. There are some who think that the Congress has done wrong in creating this sort of nationalism. They speak of wiping out the work of this institution but it is not possible.

DOCTOR OF INDIAN POLITICS

In fact Gandhiji has diagnosed the political disease and has prescribed the medicine for its cure. His process of diagnosis was very simple. His medicine was extremely cheap and familiar. Generally people think that the doctor who takes time to examine the patient, who declares with solemnity the gravity of the disease and who prescribes medicines much costly and not easily available, is the best one. Gandhiji's charkha and other simple things do not catch the imagination of men in general. Their idea is that aeroplane, machine-guns, dreadnaughts and bloody wars are the means to win Swaraj, while Gandhi prescribes Charkha and non-violence! Gandhiji wants Swaraj for all, not for a few. The few winning Swaraj by the violence will control the masses by the same means. It cannot be real Swaraj. Gandhiji's ways are the same but some men want every time something new! They want to oppose Gandhiji on this ground. But none has supplied a fresh programme as yet.

DANGER FROM WITHIN

If we look to the abnormal inrush of the members in the Congress, we realise that the Congress has danger from within also. Many complain for the mistakes of the Congressmen. They are right, but they must not forget that the Congressmen are human beings and it is human to err. Gandhiji commits Himalayan mistakes. The magnitude of his mistakes gives us the greatness of the man. His real greatness, however, lies in admitting the mistakes. He has that rare courage of admitting the mistakes; it signifies the magnanimity of his heart and possibility of correction. Congress leaders no doubt, commit mistakes, but they do admit them. There is hope that the leader admitting his mistake will not mislead after he realises and courageously admits them.

Congress has to play the role of a National institution. It is not a class institution. It cannot wholly side with labourers and be antogonistic to the Capitalists. So whenever the Congress is in power proceeds with any beneficial measure, one class blames the Congress for going too far while the other charges it for its snail's pace. Congress gives protection to all and it has that responsibility as national body.

CHOOSE YOUR OWN LEADER

You have perfect freedom to choose your own leader. But once you choose, you cannot change him from time to time; in the wartime at least. You have to wrest power from the British, the most powerful, intelligent, and agile race. Once you appreciate the insight, means and technique of Gandhiji's leadership, you have to be loyal to him who comes with his programme, interpretation and command. The choice lies with you. Accept the whole or reject it in toto. There is no coercion to accept it, you can freely choose or reject it. It is no fascism. It is perfect democracy. Even in the ripe democracy of England, the rank and file exercises its freedom to choose the leader; it does not and is not allowed to dabble in the day-to-day plans of the leader. Mr. Chamberlain refused to disclose all details in his negotiations with Russia. None doubted the wisdom of the Premier nor questioned as to whether he was acting according to Democratic principles. Similarly you have to choose your leader. You can choose him with your free will. Once you choose, you have to rely upon him implicitly and specially when your fight with the Britishers is in progress. It is a sort of Hindu marriage and a registered marriage terminable at will."

A SHORT STORY

RENEWED CONTACT

By STANLEY CORDELL

Ted Hampton, being a famous movie star, and having become bored with adulation; having indulged all his whims and fancies by virtue of his enormous income, had grown bitter towards life. Without half trying he could hate himself and everyone with whom he came in contact.

He sat to-day in a restaurant on Hollywood Boulevard and watched people stream past. Some of the people wore outlandish costumes, some had shaved their heads. One man carried a sceptre, another wore his hair long and tied up in ribbons. A little girl, dressed in a bright blue satin playsuit and leading a mastiff twice her size, went by.

Ted Hampton sneered. "Suckers!" he muttered. "Poor, dumb suckers. They think they're going to attract attention. They think some producer is going to pull his expensive limousine into the curb and offer them a contract. Oh, the suckers! Don't they know they're a lot of ridiculous fools?"

Ernie King, Ted's press agent, who sat with him at the table and whose business it was to think up gags, said innocently:

"The trouble with you is you've been out of that kind of circulation so long you don't know how the other half lives. Most of the bit players out here get their breaks pulling a stunt like that".

"You're nuts! That kind of stuff went out before talkies came in. There's too many of'em. Nobody pays any attention.

"Bet you five bucks you can't wear a purple beard up and down the boulevard without being accosted."

And because Ted Hampton was bored, he pulled out a five-dollar bill. Then he and Ernie went to the prop department of the studio where Ted worked, and after some difficulty, found a purple beared. At exactly 3.45 Ted, wearing the beard, stepped from a car in front of Grauman's Chinese and started walking briskly east). All he had to do was to reach Pantage's theatre and come back on the other side of the street to win the bet.

He got as far as Highland and was waiting for the traffic light when someone tapped him on the arm. He turned and was astonished to find himself staring into the face of a gentleman who was also wearing a purple beard.

"Look, mug," said the gentleman. "How about that beard?"

"How about your own?" said Ted. The gentleman looked around and whistled through his teeth. Two other men came up. One of them was wearing a goatee and the other had a prisoner's haircut

"This jasper", said the man with the beard, "is trying to pull a fast one. Look at the beard".

"Suppose", said the man with the goatee, "we go some place where we can talk peaceably?"

Ted agreed. He was still bored. This little adventure intrigued

Ted wearing the purple beard, stepped from a car and started walking briskly.

him because it smacked of something off the record. The three freakish-looking men led the way to a back alley. In the alley was a shed. The man with the goatee went into the shed, beckoning Ted to follow. The other two stood in the doorway.

"Talk fast", said the man with the goatee. "We gotta get back to our beats What's the idea?"

"Idea of what?" said Ted.

"Quit stalling", said Prisoner's Haircut. "You know the rules. When one of us thinks up a gag the others lay off. That gives everybody a good break to get a part in a character picture. When someone else tries to crab the gag, we give him a hand".

"Do you mean", said Ted, "that I can't wear this beard without your permission?"

"Take it off", said Goatee.

Ted flexed his muscles slightly. Here was diversion made to order. All that gym work he'd been doing—he had thought it was going to waste. His life had been so protected.

"Let's see you boys take it off", he said quietly.

The "boys" had apparently been expecting an answer like that. They came at him with a rush, all three at once. The suddenness of it took Ted by surprise. He managed to send Purple Beard sprawling with a left hook, but Haircut and Goatee were on him like leeches. The former held his arms and the latter pummelled his face. He shook Haircut off and doubled Goatee up with a short jab to the solar plexus.

But now Purple Beard was back in the running. Purple Beard landed on him from behind. He bore him to the ground. Then Haircut and Goatee got up and jumped on him. Haircut held one arm and Goatee the other. Purple Beard sat on his chest, ripped off his beard and began slapping his face. Suddenly Purple Beard stopped.

"Jeepers Creepers!" he explained. "Look what we got here. If this ain't Ted Hampton I'm a centipede!"

"Looks like him at that!" declared Goatee.

"Then lemme at him!" roared Haircut. "This is too good an opportunity to miss".

Ted was barely conscious when Ernie King finally arrived with three cops and a cameraman. The cops pulled off his assailants and Ernie helped Ted to a sitting position and the photographer snapped a picture.

"Swell"! shouted Ernie. "Great stuff! How about saying something original now?"

Ted looked around, saw his three attackers, and grinned: "Ernie, you can tell my public that my contact with real human beings which I believed I had lost, was completely restored this afternoon. You win the bet, and I'm hiring these boys to work in my next picture".

A Lead From Hyderabad

(Continued from Page 6)

trially on entirely different lines from those of the countries of the West. India will have to develop on the lines planned by the pioneers and stalwarts of the co-operative movement.

Admirers Of The Scheme

That statement seems to most people an astonishing one. Most think that the plan failed and is a discredited one. The first question, therefore they will ask will be: "Who says that it is the plan for India? I shall therefore begin by saying that, to call attention to it and the new way in which we can begin to carry it out, the Calcutta University entered on a propaganda that had the support of a great phalanx of leading Indians of the time. It attracted attention also in every part of the world and was written about with great approval by many besides the leaders of the co-operative movement and their press.

I quote the words of its eminent Vice-Chancellor at the time, the late Justice Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, who said: "I had a series of lectures on the subject printed and sent to Professors of Economics in every part of the world and the result was entirely satisfactory; there were only favourable comments." Indeed some of the most eminent economists at the time wrote repeatedly, approving warmly. Among these may be mentioned the world's great leaders of co-operation, Sir Horace Plunkett in England, Sir Dinshaw Wacha in India, Prof. Charles Gide in France, T. Carver in America, besides the professors of economics and sociology of several European and American Universities. An outstanding feature of this propaganda for industrial development for India on co-operative lines was that it was supported by India's most eminent businessmen and men of practical affairs. Among these may be mentioned, besides Sir Dinshaw Wacha, already referred to, Lord Sinha, Sir Dorab Tata, Sir Ranjendranath Mookerjee, Raja Rishikesh Law and a number of Calcutta business men, who signed a Calcutta "Hundred Citizens' Appeal" in favour of the plan. A third remarkable feature was the notice it attracted from eminent statesmen. Outside India the late King Edward, the Prime Minister at the time, a number of Cabinet Ministers wrote, repeatedly in approval.

Recognition In Hyderabad

The Calcutta University continued its propaganda for renewed attention to the co-operators' plan for twenty-one years, and it was then taken up by the Osmania University publishing lately articles on it in its Magazine. The first of the series is in the issue of 1937, two articles No. 3 and 4 and the third article in the issue 3 and 4 of 1938. The Hyderabad Government after a very long consideration of the plan are now, on the initiative of Sir Akbar Hydari, and with the energetic support of the now Secretary to Government for Co-operation and Rural Reconstruction, and the officers of that department, taking the matter up. Two official Press Notes, one recently issued (29th May 1939) tell us that Hyderabad is giving support to a group of pioneers consisting of one B. Sc. of Bombay University and seven undergraduates of Osmania University desirous of demonstrating the fact that we can lay the foundations of a co-operative system with a system of educational co-operative colonies. Such colonies are one of the features of the neo-co-operation, i.e., the new ways technical progress has opened up for us to start carrying out the old plan.

Neo-Co-Operative Colonies

Every thoughtful person in India should be studying the co-operators' plan now that the most eminent people agree that, with certain modifications that technical progress has rendered possible, it is the plan for India.

No plan was ever simpler or more fascinating. The co-operators propose that a great co-operative organization should obtain control of industries of all kind and, having obtained that control, organize the whole group to produce co-operatively for use. A co-operative organization must in that way be built brick by brick, acquiring one industry after another, until it forms what may be called a "socialistic state within the State". It would be socialism however for those who want it, not interfering with those who do not. The idea has been rather eclipsed of late by the great popularity of socialism. But many people are of the opinion that, in the new form that it can take now, it is the hopeful plan after all.

The Hyderabad Pioneer Non-Co-operative Colony is not exclusively for Osmania University students. It is inviting industrialists who have the necessary skill and knowledge to do some useful work in the colony to join. It will give suitable men help in a variety of ways. Pensioners or retired people wishing for some suitable kind of occupation for retirement are particularly invited to consider the opportunities the colony might give them. They might have in it a profitable hobby "that might develop in time into a profitable industry perhaps for their sons or grandsons to take up later". Those wishing for information can apply to the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Hyderabad (Dn.) or to the Colony Office, 9 Osmania University Building, N. P. O. Amberpet, Hyderabad (Dn.). Pamphlets will be sent to those forwarding a one anna stamped and addressed envolope to the last-named address.

PROTECTION OF LIFE AND LIMB

'Safety First' Work For The Seventh Year In Bombay

The Seventh Annual General Meeting of the Safety First Association of India (Bombay Provincial Branch) was held at the Electric House, Bombay, on Monday evening. The Chairman Mr. A. S. Trollip in the course of his speech said:—

Whereas in 1937, our income amounted to just something over Rs. 4,000, in 1938 it went up to Rs. 9,490 which represents an increase of over 100 per cent. One item to which I would particularly draw your attention in this connection is to the Drama Receipts which amounted to a net sum of Rs. 4,028 after deducting expenses amounting to Rs. 1,183. In other words, the Drama Receipts and Donations collected by the organisers of the drama covered all the expenses and the substantial sum of Rs. 4,000 representing membership subscription became a nett saving.

HOME ACCIDENTS

Home Safety received abundant attention. Why do home accidents occur? Because of the same old human failings: carelessness, neglect, ignorance, indifference and taking risks. In many instances, it needs only a little more care, a little more knowledge, a little more attention to minor repairs, a little more checking up of unsafe conditions and the correcting of these. These home accidents are a challenge to women and as great a threat to our security as war, disease and crime

To interest the women folk, therefore, a number of exhibitions were held and lectures given. The exhibition put up at the Town Hall and in which Lady Lumley showed great interest, was visited by more than five thousand mothers and would-be mothers. To celebrate the occasion, a pamphlet on babies entitled "You Hold Their Safety In Your Hand" was published and circulated to a representative number of ladies for their views and comments; I am sorry to mention that I received reply only from one.

TRAFFIC SAFETY

Dealing with the question of traffic safety, I cannot help referring to the rapid growth in ribbon development that is taking place in all parts of India, including Bombay. The dangers inherent in ribbon development are obvious. Houses built along the main thoroughfare of a town can neither be pleasant nor healthy to live in on account of the noise and dust caused by the traffic. As new houses are built, they get farther and farther away from the town. This causes inconvenience and increased cost of transportation to the worker, and at the same time decreases his available energy for work.

WORKING OF LIFTS

A notable event that stands out prominently is the legislation covering the regulation of the construction, maintenance and working of lifts that was introduced in the Legislative Assembly by Government last year. It will be recalled that the Association took up the subject as early as 1934 and it has taken nearly five years to bring about this bill, just showing that consistent efforts will pay. We worked towards this purpose continuously behind the scene throughout this period and never reduced our pressure.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

Statistics showed that industrial accidents went up in 1937 Whereas the total number of cases in 1927 were 15,216 involving an amount of Rs. 11,11,254 paid under the Workmen's Compensation Act, the figure went up in 1937 to 30,000 cases involving a payment of nearly Rs. 13 lakhs, which, regarding the number of cases, recorded the highest figure since the Act came into force. I think it is a mistake to load on the Deity the blame for these accidents that might have been prevented by a little foresight and planning.

Industry must recognise that accidents and accident costs can be controlled through the provision of adequate safeguards for machinery and processes; through the provision of First Aid services, and arrangements for medical aid where necessary; through supervision of all ranks; through safety rules and their enforcement; through plant inspection committees and safety committees of other types; and through constant instruction in the practice of safety in and out of the plant. These things are a responsibility for everyone connected with industry. Each of us has some control over, and some responsibility for, one or more individuals. To those of you who say that you have no control over, nor responsibility for anyone, please remember that you have certain controls over yourself and a responsibility for yourself. We appeal, therefore, to industrialists that for accident prevention to be effective all must eliminate all forms of waste as these are symptoms that cause the accidents.

What Sardar Told Mysore Deputation

No Hope Without Fierce Struggle: Deputation's Statement

BOMBAY, June 19.

The advice that they should make one more approach to the Mysore State authorities with their demand for Full Responsible Government before taking a final step, even though they might be sure that their approach might meet with no response from the State, was given by Sardar Patel to the Mysore State Congress Deputation which concluded its interviews with the Sardar to-day and left for Bangalore by the Madras Express.

Sardar Patel emphasised that whatever action they took, it must be taken on their own responsibility as they were the sole judges of the situation. But he urged them not to make any personal reference or attacks in any shape or form against the Maharaja or the Dewan, even if they resumed their struggle.

DEPUTATION'S STATEMENT

The Deputation consisted of Messrs. H. C. Dassappa, K. Changalraya Reddy and Siddalingappa. The deputationists issued the following statement before their departure:—

"The Mysore State Congress Delegation met Sardar Patel again at his residence and acquainted him with the substance of their interview with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The Deputation had three long interviews with Sardar Patel during the last two or three days in the course of which they explained to him the series of events that had taken place in the State since the time of the settlement leading upto the last resolution of the Mysore State Congress Committee which stated that the people of Mysore were not only ready, but anxious for the resumption of the struggle for Responsible Government which, in its opinion, had become inevitable.

The Sardar after giving them a patient hearing advised them to make one more approach to the State with their demand before taking a final step, even though they might be sure that their approach might meet with no response from the State. If they felt that the Reforms were unsatisfactory and unacceptable he said they were bound to reject them. He informed them that the Princes of India were in no mood to-day to make any real advance or part with any real powers and he saw no chance for the States subjects anywhere to secure the substance of Responsible Government without a fierce struggle involving tremendous sacrifice and suffering.

If they felt sure that the Mysore people were ready for such a struggle and an unwanted reactionary scheme was sought to be imposed upon them it would be upto them to resist it with all their might, no matter what the cost might be. They were the sole judges of the situation and they must take the entire responsibility for such a decision. Sardar Patel advised them to make sure that no Congressman in Mysore made any personal reference or attacks in any shape or form on the Maharaja or the Dewan in case they resumed the struggle."

MUTT AND JEFF—Jeff Must Be Working at One of the Swell Night Clubs By BUD FISHER

WHAT'S THIS ENTHUSIASTIC HASH? WHY DO YOU CALL IT THAT?
THAT'S THE COOK'S SPECIAL! HE PUTS EVERYTHING HE'S GOT INTO IT!
O.K. BRING ME A PLATE OF HASH!
YES SIR!
GENTLEMAN WANTS TO TAKE A CHANCE
RIGHT!
WAITER, THE LADY WILL HAVE THE SAME!
YES, SIR!
ANOTHER SPORT!
RIGHT!
5-12

National Engineering Workshop

ihar Industries Committee Recommends 6-1/2 Crores Scheme

RANCHI, (By Mail).
he following Press Note has n issued by the Information cer, Government of Bihar:—
ractically all the nations nout any exception started r industrial career with the blishment of a National En- ering workshop. This is the / expressed by the Committee ointed by the Government of ar to investigate the possibi- s of development of mechani- industries in the province, a f summary of whose report already been given in a pre- s Press Note. After these na- s, the Committee add, had ied the confidence of the ca- l and had produced skilled kmen they went ahead with establishment of numerous r specialised industries. re is no earthly reason why a should depart from this and tried-out method of ac- plishing things.

he Committee as such recom- id the establishment of the wing industrial units in the rince on national basis with initial capital outlay of Rs. 2 crores to meet the nation's ting demand: (1) National ineering Workshop, (2) Struc- l Workshop, (3) Sheet Metal luct Company, (4) Tool Steel luct Company, (5) Bolts and s Factory, (6) Metal Product pany, (7) Watch and Clock ufacturing Company, (8) Me- c Lamp Manufacturing Com- y, (9) Umbrella Fitting and ufacturing Company, (10) tric Produc Manufacturing pany, (11) Wire and Cable pany and (12) Electrical munication Apparatus Ma- cturing Company.

MAIN FEATURES OF THE SCHEME

he following are the main ures of the proposed scheme ndustrial units:—
) Investment of Rs. 6 1'2 es, (2) monthly wages bill Rs. akhs, (3) advantages to the vincial Government—(a) Part tion of unemployment pro- n, (b) 50 per cent of the net it, (4) advantages to the Cen- Government—(a) Railway ght to the extent of 1 crore of es per year, (b) part solution national defence, (c) loss of nue, if any, can be met from se duty, (5) central lo- on for all the industrial ts. (6) co-operative buying, ing and advertising, (7) cen- l control and research labora- y, (8) common electric, water, m and compressed air supply, minimum multiplication of chinery and equipment, (10) st efficient utilisation of scrap terials, (11) Government to arantee about 28 lakhs of ru- s on annual interest, and (12) ministration to be similar to at of State controlled but mpany-managed Railways.

FINANCE

The Committee think that in der to lay all plans of indus- al development on a sound fin- icial basis, it seems necessary at both the State and people ould be brought to share the sponsibilities of financing the dustries. The most practical ethod seems to be to invite the reat and powerful industrial agnates of the country to take p particular industries for which ey are best suited. This help of he Government, according to the committee, should be extended to hem just in the same way as the ailways were patronised by the tate in the early days of their stablishment in India. Reliable nd reputed firms of astute bu- inessmen should be allowed to rganise the industry and Gov- rnment should guarantee a cer- tain percentage of interest on the capital invested for a limited pe- riod.

METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION

The Committee view with dis- favour the Managing Agency system of management of such industrial concerns. For proper and efficient administration they advocate that they should take the State-owned but Company-managed railways as the rough prototype, in which the actual management lies in the hands of some well-organised and reliable firms, under a strict surveillance from the Government.

DETAILS OF PROPOSED FACTORIES

The National Engineering Workshop will manufacture locomotives except boilers, engines of all kinds, machine tools, ordinary and pneumatic, industrial machinery, automobile parts except body, wheels and frames, and general engineering machinery. The total investment on this will be Rs. 305 lakhs. The import value of these products is Rs. 280 lakhs.

The structural Workshop will manufacture locomotives for broad gauge and meter gauge, boilers, wheels and axles, bogie under frames, including wheel and axles, tyres, vacuum brakes and buffers, expanded metals, welded gratings, metallic doors and windows, wagons and big bridges. The total capital to be invested in this industrial unit will be Rs. 36 lakhs The import value of these products is Rs. 200 lakhs.

The Sheet Metal Products Company will manufacture automobile and truck bodies for all kinds of vehicles, enamelled iron ware, metallic buttons and eyelets, safes, steel furniture, washers, bicycles, umbrella fittings, metallic toys and wire metallic and other shells for automobiles and cycles, etc. The total investment on this will be Rs. 69 lakhs. The import value of these products is Rs. 400 lakhs.

The Tool Steel Product Company will manufacture cutlery, pruning knives, cutting tools and pneumatic tools. The total investment on this will be Rs. 61 lakhs. The import value of these products is Rs. 40 lakhs.

The Bolts and Nuts Factory will manufacture bolts and nuts, dog spikes, coach-screws, fish bolts and nuts, galvanised hook bolts and nuts, galvanised sheeting bolts and nuts, washers, wood screws and cutters, gibs and keys for permanent way materials for railways. The total capital to be invested in this unit will be Rs. 19.5 lakhs. The import value of these products is Rs 100 lakhs.

The Metal Products Company will manufacture hardware goods, household and builders' trade and agricultural implements. The capital to be invested in this work will be Rs. 63 lakhs. The import value of these products is Rs. 80 lakhs.

The Watch and Clock Company will manufacture clocks, timepieces, watches and scientific instruments. The total capital to be invested in this work will be Rs. 14 1'2 lakhs.

The Metallic Lamp Manufacturing Company will manufacture eyelets, metallic buttons stove, kerosene and spirit. The total capital to be invested in this will be Rs. 15 lakhs. The import value of these products is Rs. 43 lakhs.

The Umbrella Fitting Manufacturing Company will manufacture umbrella and umbrella fittings. The total capital to be invested in this will be Rs. 14 lakhs. The import value of these products is 18 lakhs.

The Electric Product Manufacturing Company will manufacture generators (A.C. and D.C.) motors, to start with of average size, transformers and switch gears, electrical measuring and testing instruments and fans and their parts. The total capital to be invested in this will be Rs. 60 lakhs. The import value of these products is Rs. 70 lakhs.

The Wire and Cable Company will manufacture wires and cables, both bare and insulated and telegraph and telephone wires. The total capital to be invested in this will be Rs. 20 lakhs. The import value of these products is Rs. 70 lakhs.

The Electrical Communication Apparatus Manufacturing Company will manufacture radio receiving and radio generating sets, telegraph and telephone instruments and block signal apparatus, etc. The total capital to be invested in this will be Rs. 30 lakhs. The import value of these products is Rs. 50 lakhs.

The Committee state that Bihar is a specially favoured province by Nature. It is richer than any other province in its resources, mineral and agricultural, as compared to its size and population.

The following are the Committee's recommendations:—

1. The Government of Bihar must press before the all-India Planning Committee for the immediate start of recommended industries in Bihar on national basis.

2. The State should guarantee interest on the capital invested in the industries, the administration of which should be on the same lines as the State Controlled Company Managed Railways.

3. All units should preferably be located near one another to be able to use water, current, steam compressed air, and even oxygen from common sources as far as possible. This will also simplify purchases, sales and supervision.

4. Central Government, Railways, Provincial Governments and leading industrial concerns must be made to buy major part of their requirements from the national workshop and units.

5. Before establishing any unit a delegation consisting of a suitable number of industrialists and experts must be sent abroad (say U.S.A., England and Germany) to collect first-hand knowledge and information regarding the manufacturing units under consideration.

6. In the beginning, Covenanted hands (specialists) have got to be recruited from abroad. They should be called on contract basis, on a reasonable monthly salary plus a bonus at the termination of the contract provided they train up in their profession, the Indian assistants under them.

7. All covenanted hands to be engaged as consultants and not as Superintendents or Supervisors.

8. From the point of view of the proximity of raw materials, water-supply, availability of trained labour, transportation facilities and availability of Pig Iron and Steel, Chota-Nagpur Division seems to be the most ideal location for the establishment of the industrial units.

9. The manufacture of motor cars and trucks ought to be the most paying industry in India at present. Due to insufficient import of the above, it is suggested that the manufacture of engine and other major assemblies should take place at the national workshop, while the building of bodies and final assembly and testing should be done at the Sheet Metal Products Company. The same company should also undertake the assembly of bicycles.

10. The manufacture of such products, as porcelain insulators, copper wire and cables and motors which are to be extensively used in the transmission lines and tube-wells is desired first.

11. Building should be designed to suit the equipment and machine and not the vice versa. In order to tie up the minimum amount of capital in investory, as far as possible, all the equipment, machinery, conveyers and cranes should be of the same size, make and design.

12. In order to avoid cut-throat competition and over-production no new manufacturing plant should be allowed to be started in India without the consultation of and coming to a mutual agreement with the owner of the present industries, large or small.

13. The national workshop and other industrial units should be utilised by Engineering graduates from Indian Universities for getting practical experience.

14. The members are strongly of opinion that due consideration should be given to the scheme submitted by Sir Vishweshwaraya regarding the manufacture of motor cars and trucks.

15. The Control Laboratory and its staff connected with the National Engineering Workshop shall assist all the prospective small independent manufacturers with necessary technical information and selection of proper machinery and equipment.

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VENEER WOODS OF INDIA

Plentiful Supply And New Industrial Possibilities

SIMLA, June 16.

From the work done at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, it is safe to say that there is a tremendous storehouse of beautiful woods to be tapped in the forests of India, and once veneer slicing becomes an accomplished fact in India, the trade and the public will be amazed at the variety of ornamental woods which India can produce.

This statement occurs in a pamphlet, just published, by the Forest Research Institute, in which details are given of the manufacture, uses, and possibilities of veneers and plywood in India.

India possesses one of the richest flora of any country in the world, and in this flora are timber species, which are as yet practically unknown. Of the timbers which are at present used, there are many of a most decorative character, but not more than half a dozen or so have ever been used commercially in veneer form.

Among Indian timbers, the following, according to the Forest Research Institute, are likely to be suitable for sliced veneers:—

(1) Kokko (Albizzia lebbek)—available largely in the Andaman Islands and in limited quantities in other parts of India;

(2) Poon (Calophyllum tomentosum)—available in good quantities and good sizes at West Coast ports;

(3) Toon (Cedrela toona)—available in the United Provinces, Bengal, Assam and Madras;

(4) Chickrassy (Chuckrasia tabularis)—available in Bengal and Assam;

(5) Indian rosewood (Dalbergia latifolia)—available in considerable quantities in Bombay, Madras and Coorg, and in lesser quantities in the Central Provinces and Orissa.

(6) Sissoo (Dalbergia sissoo)—available in large quantities in Nepal and in lesser quantities in the United Provinces, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province and Bengal;

(7) Andaman padauk (Pterocarpus dalbergioides)—available in the Andamans;

(8) Mahogany (Swietenia mahagoni)—available in Madras in limited quantity;

(9) Teak (Tectona grandis)—available in Bombay, Central Provinces, Madras and several Central India States;

(10) Silvergrey wood (Terminalia bialata)—available in the Andamans;

(11) Laurel (Terminalia tomentosa)—available in the United Provinces, Central Provinces, Bombay, Madras, Bihar, Orissa and Coorg;

(12) Mundani (Acrocarpus fraxiui-folius)—available in Bengal, Coorg, Madras and Malabar Coast;

(13) Pussur (Carapa moluccensis)—available in Bengal and Andamans;

(14) Silky oak (Grevillea robusta)—available in the Nilgiri hills;

(15) Walnut (Juglans regia)—available in the Punjab and Kashmir.

COST OF SLICING PLAN

It is estimated that the total cost of setting up a slicing plant, suitable for conditions in India, and believed to be the smallest and cheapest efficient plant procurable at the moment, will be about Rs. 40,000. After allowance is made for the time spent in handling logs and with a yield of only 60 per cent, the plant will, it is said, when working to full capacity, cutting 30 veneers to the inch, be capable of producing over 100,000 square feet of 1/30" veneers in a working day of eight hours.

Thin sheets of wood which, in thickness, may range from paper thickness up to as much as 3/8 inch, veneers are cut from logs or flitches. Most attractive in their finish and beauty, they are also economical in the long run, as rare and valuable timbers are converted into sheets of almost paper thickness and are glued or cemented on to pores or groundwork of inferior and more plentiful timbers, the process resulting in a consumption of very much less of the more valuable wood than would have been the case if solid wood were used throughout.

Demand For Kolaba Board Member's Resignation

(From Our Correspondent)

ALIBAG, June 19.

A meeting of the residents of Kolaba District in Bombay was held at the Sonkoli Hall, old Nagpada on Sunday night when resolutions were passed condemning the violation of the Congress Party mandate by Mr. D. P. Dandekar by voting for non-Congress candidates for all elective posts at the meeting of the newly constituted Kolaba District Local Board last week and a demand was made that he should forthwith resign his seat. Mr. R. Y. Shedge was in the chair and among those who spoke were Messrs. Gadekar, Raut, Vedak, Mhaskar, Rumde and Pilankar.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6)

the Spanish Civil War, all remaining Italian volunteers will forthwith leave Spanish territory, and all Italian war material will be simultaneously withdrawn." In the House on Tuesday last, members of the Opposition drew the attention of the Prime Minister to the fact that large supplies, of Italian war material had been transferred to Franco. The Premier, in reply, said . . . . "It is only fair to make it clear that at the time of the negotiations were proceeding, mention was made by the Italian Foreign Minister of the possibility that some material might be either sold or given to the Spanish Government." The point is, why did not Mr. Chamberlain inform the House of the reservation made by the Italian Foreign Minister? Mr. Chamberlain is not a credulous old man. His actions prove that he is a willing partner in the criminal activities of the Axis Powers.

* * * *

Downing Street, which has definite assurances from Washington, is not perturbed by the neutrality talk in the United States. Mr. Woodrow Wilson, in 1916, won a second term of office on the successful plea that he had kept the country out of war; and Downing Street knew that America would enter the war once the Presidential election was over.

* * * *

Prices are steadier, but London and Wall Street trading has not improved in volume. The new issue market is quiet, and both the City and Wall Street are waiting for the political developments of August and September. The City refuses to condone the transfer of the Czech gold, argues that the Opposition should have put up a better fight and has discovered that the order for the transfer to the Bank of International Settlements was given on March 17th.

(Continued from column 7.)

approves the issuing of secret circular by the U. P. Congress Ministry and particularly directs the Ministry to withdraw the following paragraph from the said circular "These orders apply also to cases in which class hatred other than communal is preached by Communists and results in industrial strikes and troubles between the employer and employed". The above para is inconsistent with the resolution passed by the U. P. Legislature with the approval of the Congress Government recommending the removal of the ban from Communist Party and will also provide a dangerous handle to the irresponsible "Imperial Service" to crush the labour movements and to help capaitalist and vested interests.

CONGRESS AND STATES.

V. As Mahatmaji's renunciation of the Gwyer Award and the statements on the subject are construed in some quarters as a change in Congress Policy towards the States and indicate an attitude of surrender and compromise and capitulation, instead of militant mass struggle for the rights of the State people, the Congress re-iterates the Tripuri resolution on the States and declares that recent events at Rajkot and other places, where Civil Disobedience has been suspended under the direction of the Mahatma, does not signify any change in Congress Policy towards the States. In order to remove the mischievous and harmful impression and reactions due to certain set-backs in Rajkot and other States, the Congress should direct the same State Congresses, which are prepared and are willing a launching of a strong offensive on a definite issue of Responsible Self-Government and the Congress Committees adjoining those States should be directed to give all moral and material support to that struggle.

Nariman's Resolutions For A. I. C. C.

Proposal For Independent Account And Audit Department

Mr. K. F. Nariman has given notice to the A.I.C.C. Secretary of the following resolutions to be moved at the forthcoming meeting:—

A Central and Provincial Account and Audit department be regularly opened and maintained in the Congress; the said departments should be independent of the Executive and they should be manned by officers who have retired from politics and do not belong to any organisation or party; persons of standing and position, having previous experience in Accountancy and Auditing should be selected and the said departments should have independent powers to make rules for the safety and security of Congress funds, as well as to recommend disciplinary action in case of lapse or irregularity or misconduct, with regard to all Congress funds, including donations, and subscriptions for special purposes or ear-marked for particular objects; the Department should submit half-yearly report of audit and financial position of the Provinces and the said report should be published in the Press. The department should also be authorised to conduct outside test audits and all Congress Committees and Officials be directed to render all co-operation and help and produce all books and vouchers and records before the Department, whenever required.

The said Department also be authorised and directed to make inquiries into accounts of a committee for the last three years, wherever there have been complaints or allegations of misappropriations or irregularities during the period.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE FUNDS

As the Annual Balance Sheets of Accounts of the Congress submitted at Faizpur, Haripura and Tripuri Sessions contain no reference to the receipts and expenditure incurred by the Parliamentary Sub-Committee or any of its members, the Committee requests the said committee to submit at the next meeting of the A.I.C.C., a complete statement of Account of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee from the date of its nomination up-to-date. The Committee requests the said Committee to submit the following details and particulars at the next meeting:—

(a) The total amount collected from different Provinces and Centres for the purpose of Elections and also for other work of the sub-committee.

(b) Whether any printed receipts were given to donors and subscribers, whether a separate account was kept and in what Bank, and whether the said accounts were at any time audited.

(c) Were these regular accounts kept of receipts and expenditure from day to day or month for each Province and Centre and whether the said accounts were inspected or examined by the Treasurer of the Congress or any other office-bearers on behalf of the A.I.C.C. or Working Committee.

(d) Is it a fact that sometimes secret or anonymous large donations or contributions were received from individuals or Institutions in return for some Parliamentary Service rendered or benefit conferred through Congress Legislative Parties?

If so, are these funds kept in a separate account and how are they utilised.

Since the Parliamentary Sub-Committee is part of Congress organisation and created by the Congress, this Committee is of opinion that it should submit accounts regularly to the A.I.C.C. and the annual report of accounts should contain a separate column showing in detail the annual receipt and expenditure and a complete Balance Sheet, showing all secret or anonymous contributions.

THAT "COMMON FRONT."

IV. The A. I. C. C. is of opinion that the 'Common Front' attained by the common consent of all Provincial Ministries in the Home Ministers' Conference at Simla on 25th May under the presidency and auspices of Sir Reginald Maxwell is not in consonance with the Congress Resolution, Election Manifesto and the avowed object of wrecking the Government of India Act as oft declared as the Congress Policy.

The Congress Ministries of several Provinces are therefore hereby directed to repudiate the 'Common Front', which signifies coalition and co-ordination with British Imperialism and also with non-Congress Ministries.

The A. I. C. C. strongly dis-

(Continued in Col. 5.)

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Mr. I. H. N., B. India.

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Our Readers' Views

OIL CLOTH AND LEATHER CLOTH

Possibility Of Manufacture In India

To The Editor, of The "Chronicle"

Sir,—It is a hopeful sign of the industrial progress of our country, that the spirit of starting new industrial companies is being revived. For a new industrial enterprise, it is always necessary to ascertain that the industry promises to succeed, and to show profits after a reasonable period is allowed for the uphill task of building up business. Of the few industries that can be thus considered safe, oil cloth and leather cloth manufacture is one.

In the first place it requires a small capital. Rs. 1 1/2 lacs will be quite enough for a new plant, boiler, land and buildings and about an equal sum as working capital. The profits are expected to be about 5 per cent. in the early years, and about 20 per cent. when it begins to get business to its full capacity.

Messrs. Dharamsi Morarji had a factory at Ambernath, near Kalyan (G.I.P.Rly.), as part of their woollen mills, and had proved beyond doubt that it was a very fine paying business, so much so that even the liquidator of the woollen mills had once thought of running this oil cloth and leather cloth plants. After that, unfortunately, no one seriously thought of this industry, and at present, India has not single factory to meet the hugh and ever-increasing demand for such cloth. Both are essentially upholstering fabrics, and so are used for cushioned seats and backs of victorias, tongas, chairs, sofas, for homes, offices, theatres, buses, trams, trains, motor cars, railway carriages, steamers, etc. The upholstering of all public vehicles has to be renewed every year or two at the most, so that there is no doubt about the demand for the products of a well-managed factory of the same.

Now both the leather cloth and oil cloth require cotton base cloth, which is available locally. Other raw materials are also produced in this country, except chemicals and colours, but they form a small percentage of the cost, and product can be essentially Indian-made in India-from Indian products-by Indians-with Indian capital.

There is always some difference of withstanding foreign competition in prices. Normally, there should be no difficulty, but even if such a crisis arises, the factory can be saved by the present National Government by patronage on the one hand and protective duties on the other.

Will some enterprising Indian industrialists well up in money consider this problem seriously and save millions of rupees from going to the foreign countries which thrive very well on this industry in India and deprive poor Indians of employment, food, clothings and a decent little home for themselves and their poor, weak, nearly starving children? This is one of the ways of getting employment for our poor countrymen who barely get a scanty meal once a day for themselves and their children. I hope this appeal will not fall on deaf ears but will be very seriously considered immediately and necessary steps will be taken at once for the same. Will also the present Congress Ministry consider this problem seriously and do the needful for poor Indians?—Yours etc.

JEHANGIR RUTTONJI SCREWVALA.

EFFECT OF DRINK

American Actuary's Finding

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—Referring to the controversy about prohibition the following paragraph which has appeared in the "Times" of New York, dated 22nd May 1939, will be of interest to you:—

"Dr. Arthur Hunter, actuary of the New York Life Insurance Co., studied the records of 60 insurance companies, involving over 2,000,000 persons, and found that even moderate use of alcoholic liquors shortens life from four to six years. One who drinks to excess cannot be insured. Dr. Hunter figures that every drink costs the moderate drinker 25 minutes of life in addition to his money."—Yours etc.

A JAIN.

Gandhiji And Prohibition

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—"I am afraid you have come to the wrong man. I never interfere with the work of the Ministries. But on prohibition I am keener even than the Ministers. I confess I have not studied the economic aspect of the question said Gandhiji to a deputation consisting of Representatives of toddy, country liquor and foreign liquor dealers.

Here you have Gandhiji's own confession that the Congress are rushing such an important measure as Prohibition without even studying the economic aspect of this great problem. All his life Gandhiji has been an idealist, and when his idealism fails miserably in the light of practical domain we hear him confess sorrowfully his 'Himalayan Blunders'. How long is this country to suffer heavily from his meaningless and exorbitant experiments?

"If I had the administration in my own hands I should study all the figures. I am sure my Ministers have studied them" said Mr. Gandhi. But have the Ministers studied them? If so why has Dr. Gilder failed to produce so far any statistics on Prohibition? Why has he failed to answer the simple question as to how many men in the Bombay City have been arrested by the Bombay Police on the charge of "drunkenness and disorderly behaviour" over a period of say last 20 years? And how many out of these drunkards have been Parsis? Dr. Gilder please answer me.

To the charge as to why the Congress Election Manifesto did not contain a word about Prohibition Mr. Gandhi cooly replies, "The Congress Election Manifesto is principally a political document and naturally does not contain the prohibition programme." I leave it to my readers to judge for themselves whether this is a correct defence for the omission of a problem involving 1 1/2 crores of Government revenue!

Mr. Gandhi then goes on to say that in obedience to the Congress thousands of women picketed country liquor shops at personal injury to themselves. I admit they did, but I also know that women were employed to picket British firms and shops from doing business in British goods. Why does not Mr. Gandhi with the help of his wonderful ministers pass legislation whereby it would be impossible for the British to sell their goods in Bombay?

Sixty thousand mill workers in Ahmedabad are supposed to have enjoyed great boon since the introduction of Prohibition there. I challenge this statement. First of all I have never seen true Prohibition in Ahmedabad. I have seen workers resort to all kinds of novel methods of bringing liquor to the dry area from the wet area. One worker regularly filled the hollow tubes of his bicyle frame with liquor. Another had a tank fitted below the petrol tank of his car in which he brought 6 gallons of liquor each trip. Do you call this Prohibition? And what about the hundreds that daily walked to the wet area and drank to their hearts' content.

Recently the supposed "Nira" that Mr. Gandhi was drinking was analysed in his own presence in Bombay and to his utter amazement it was found to be sweet toddy and not Nira as it contained 6 to 7 per cent of alcohol. And Gandhiji who for years has been drinking toddy under the wrong belief that it is "Nira" now wants to deprive thousands of poor labourers their glass of toddy after a hard day's toil. I call this absolute injustice and the labourers, Hindu and Mohamedans, will be the first to revolt. Let Prohibition come and see the result.

"I claim that moral conscience of the Public is with me"—then why months before Prohibition is to start does the Congress spend thousands of ruppes on running motor lorries with loud-speakers in the mill area exhorting the people not to drink, by terrible exaggeration of the evils of drink, by raising thousands of volunteers, by public orations, by showing cinema films, and by displaying cartoons. Why all this fuss when the public conscience is with you Mr. Gandhi?

And how do you explain, Mr. Gandhi the fact that your Bombay Ministers sat side by side on the same platform with Col. Ghadiali who had spent a a number of years in jail for criminal offence and whose services were employed by your ministers to deliver lectures on Prohibition at which your ministers presided?

I am amused to hear that Mr. Gandhi actually tried his utmost to appeal to Sir C. Jehangir to help him with prohibition as he had helped him in other matters. Mr. Gandhi has been resenting our agitation and the violent language employed by some Parsis in their speeches and letters. We have tried our best to place our case before him and his ministers in a legitimate and persuasive manner. But if Gandhiji must misuse his power, must remain adamant, must turn a deaf ear to all our earnest appeals then there is no saying to what length we Parsis shall go. A small number of 100,000 Parsis will not tolerate even Mr. Gandhi as a dictator.

Gandhiji's main argument is why he should listen to a handful of Parsis—one hundred thousand in 35 crores!—all the more reason that he should protect us. We are a minority and a very influential minority and all good governments must protect minorities and their interests. The majorities can always look after themselves. Gandhiji said that we Parsis adopted the language and dress of the Hindus, then why not give up the habit of drink also! As a shrewd mercantile race we adopted the language and a small part of the customs of the Hindus when we settled on the west coast of India. But we did not wear "Dhoti", we did not give up eating fish and meat we did not give up our fire temple and our prayers in the original language, we did not give up wine and spirits and many other things. What traditions of Persia were dear to us we held fast to them to this day. Then why ask us to give up drink simply because we gave up our language and learnt yours? The next thing you will ask us is to give up eating fish and meat and I would not be surprised if Mr. Gandhi, if you lived another 20 years you would try and convert not only Farsis into Hindus but 60,000,000 Mohomedans as also Hindus. Then your task will be done. Hindusthan for the Hindus.

When asked by Sir Homi Mody pertinently "where do you see ruin in India?"—Gandhiji replied "have I not before my eyes the tragic case of my own son?" So one black sheep constitutes 33½ millions of India! Because one son of Gandhiji in spite of his father's great moral influence turned out a rotten, millions of sane, self-respecting Indians must give up drink. This kind of logic and argument is hardly befitting the intellect of India's number one leader!

RUSSA H. MEHTA.

Jamnagar Ruler's Recent Utterances

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The recent utterances of the Jamsaheb of Nawanagar in his official capacity as the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, as president of the recent Bombay meeting of Princes and Ministers and in his private capacity while he was entertained at several private functions, leave a very sweet taste in the mouth. The general reading public will have nothing but appreciation, encomiums, admiration, etc., for the personality. According to the press statement, he stated: "Patriotism and service of the country are no privilege of any group". "We, Princes, are pro-country, pro-subjects and anti-nothing". No one would take him at his word when he leaves the question of reforms to be inaugurated in every individual State to the individual ruler according to the local conditions. Even he has prescribed a test for administration efficiency. The readers should be reminded of what he said to his people some time back. "Do you want one Bapu or 40 Bapus—legislators for the State Assembly? This statement means that he monopolises to himself all the wisdom, liberty of speech and action. As a ruler of the State, the public know full what he has done for his subjects' contentment and welfare. It was under his very nose that an unhappy episode happened in Jamnagar sometime ago, when some Praja Parishad workers were severely belaboured by some anti-Parishad processionists, some shops were broken open, goods burnt in the public. The people who observed Hartal, were ordered to vacate the State shops. The latter were forced to tender an unqualified apology. Now Hartal is the most potent weapon of the weak, distressed and ill-treated. Yet Jamsaheb has the goodness to use this force. Many prominent States which are members of the Chamber of Princes, have already liberalised their public institutions but the Chancellor refuses to go by the beaten track.—Yours, etc.

V. M. MANIAR.

Rajkot, June 18.

ARYA SAMAJ & HYDERABAD

The 14 Demands

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

The seventh and eighth demands refer to forfeiture of books and the permission to start newspapers respectively.

The names of Arya Samaji publications like the following, to quote only a few, will explain the attitude of the Government:

1. Islamic Guns,
2. Quran Qabil-e-Etabar Nahin,
3. Shaitan Aur Allah Mian Ki Jhadap,
4. Musalman Mazhab Ki Partal,
5. Kahan Quran aur Kahan Iswar Gyan,
6. Quran men Vaid Ki Tajalli.

The title of these books indicate the nature of the contents and if they are not proscribed, hell's fires will be let loose in the Dominions!

As regards newspapers, a perusal of the inflammatory writings in the Arya Samaj papers will convince any one that H.E.H. the Nizam's Government did the only sensible thing by exercising its discretionary powers in the case of people who had communalistic antecedents.

Here are a few mild specimens of Arya Samaji writings. "The most virulent and abusive ones are omitted for obvious reasons:

"Since their advent in India, up to the present time, the history of the Muslims is stained with Hindu blood. This action and habit of Muslims is in accordance with their religious teaching"—Vedic Sandesh.

"Proclaimers of the truth of Islam! Open your eyes and see the naked dance if the devilish principles of your religion....The history of Islam is full of such vile deeds"—Vedic Sandesh.

Demand No. 9—The Liberty of performance of religious rites by the Hindus if and when the Hindu and Muslim festivals coincide.

For 3 consecutive years, 1852, 1853 and 1854 A.D., the Dusserah coincided with Mohurrum and there was an apprehension of breach of peace in the Nizam's Dominions. Since the Mohurrum days were days of mourning for Muslims, and the Dusserah was an occasion of rejoicing, Hindus were asked to perform their religious ceremonies inside their houses and not to bring out their procession with music or eclat.

That was over a 100 years ago. Later, in 1885, again Dusserah and Mohurrum coincided, and Government thought it only equitable to obtain the opinion of leading Hindus. A committee of four members consisting of Raja Sheo Raja Bahadur, Raja Girdhari Pershad Bahadur, Mr. Raghunath Rao and one Muslim, Mr. Rasool Yar Khan was appointed. This committee made the following recommendations:—

(1) All Hindus in the City and Districts should perform their religious ceremonies inside their own houses.

(2) Those who desire to go to gardens to perform the silangan ceremony may do so without the accompaniment of music or and other eclat.

(3) Bhatkamma should not be taken out and Hindus should not play music even in the small devals within their own houses.

(4) Within large and special devals which have a compound wall around, Hindus can perform their worship with ordinary music but on no account should they come out of the devals. Muslims are not to interfere with the performance of worship within the devals. Any person—Hindu or Muslim—guilty of the breach of this order shall be liable to criminal prosecution.

These recommendations were accepted by Government and have been applied ever since whenever Hindu festivals coincide with Muslim festivals.

As regards the establishment of Arya Samaj "Havankunds", which constitutes demand No. (10), the position in Hyderabad is that whenever it is desired to construct a new place of worship, whether it be a temple, a mosque, a church or a "Havankund", if it is intended to be used for congregational prayers and not merely for private worship, then permission of the authorities is required. Permission is invariably granted where there are no valid objections such as danger to public peace as would arise if the proposal were to erect the religious building of one community in close juxta position to an existing religious building of another community. The official report of the Government on this subject states that while Mohamedans, Hindus and Christians have complied with these conditions, the Arya Samajists have persistently refused to apply for permission and are constantly engaged in opening new places for public worship with the result that in most places, this has led to disturbances. Government has made it clear that it "has no desire in any way to interfere or restrict public worship by any community and its only concern is the avoidance of likely causes of breach of the public peace, a duty which is all the more necessary to-day in view of the pernicious communal propaganda which has of late been a common feature in Hyderabad.

"So far as the Sanatanist Hindus, Mohammedans and Christians are concerned, there has never been any trouble. As regards the Arya Samaj, Government is not concerned with and no permission is required for the erection of "Havankunds" in any houses, provided that the place is only used for private worship and no permission need be obtained in such cases. Where however it is desired by members of the Arya Samaj to open a "Havankund" in some new locality for public and congregational prayers, the permission which has always been insisted upon must be obtained in the best interests of peace."

The last four demands are as follows:—

(11) Prisoners not to be converted to Islam in jails. The Aryas should be allowed to preach there.

(12) Government servants who are Aryas not to be ill-treated simply because they belong to that religion.

(13) The Aryas to be allowed to hoist flags on the Arya Samaj buildings and houses.

(14) Cases of Gulbarga, Nizamabad and Hyderabad to be enquired into by an impartial commission.

Regarding 11, Government of H.E.H. the Nizam has publicly stated that no preaching of Islam to prisoners of another faith is allowed. It is a fact that four prisoners during the last three years did express their desire to embrace Islam and their request was sanctioned by the Director-General of Prisons after personally interviewing the persons and satisfying himself that their desire was voluntary. In order, to give no ground for misrepresentation, Government recently issued orders that in future no prisoner while he is in jail may be allowed to embrace any other religion than that which he professed at the time of his entry.

Demand No. 12 is patently based on false allegations. Some prominent servants of this Exalted Highness' Government are known to be of the Arya faith but this has in no way affected their appointment or promotion in some of the most responsible services in the State.

There is no restriction on the hoisting of religious flags on buildings used regularly for public worship. There is no practice of

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5).

FIELDS AND FACTORIES

Industrial Apprenticeship Scheme In India

A WAY TO REDUCE UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG THE EDUCATED

By "Mazdoor"

India is a land of paradoxes. Take, for instance, the sphere of industry. On the one hand, there is the spectacle of large numbers of educated, middle-class youths, equipped with more than the average share of native wits and abilities, roaming the pavements of cities and gate-crashing the sanctums of business-executives in the heart-breaking quest for non-existent jobs; on the other, there is the spectacle of the industries of the country languishing for want of the trained, technically qualified personnel needed to man them or importing from abroad qualified technical staff at prohibitive cost. Here is an exasperating state of affairs which reveals, to say the least, a lamentable lack of correlation between demand and supply in a vital sphere of nation-building activity!

APPRENTICESHIP SCHEMES.

To say that the situation calls for instant remedial action is only to emphasize the obvious. Fortunately, the evident absurdity of the situation has begun to dawn on people's minds. The plea, often heard these days, for imparting a vocational bias to the traditional type of academic education hitherto holding the field, is only a tangible expression of the public dissatisfaction over the state of affairs. An even more direct indication of the new trends of thought with regard to vocational selection is to be found in the keen desire that is being evinced in several quarters for starting apprenticeship schemes, whereby a section at least of the educated youth of the country may be diverted to useful industrial employment, and at the same time, the needs of industries for trained, technical personnel may be served in partial measure.

The subject came up for prominent discussion at the Tenth Industries Conference held under the chairmanship of Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan at Bombay in January last. The various memoranda submitted to the Conference and the discussions showed that great interest was being taken in stimulating apprenticeship schemes and in inducing industrial establishments to voluntarily accept apprentices under prescribed conditions regarding wages, training facilities and employment after training.

Thus, in the Bombay Presidency, where an apprenticeship scheme was started in Bombay City and Ahmedabad in 1937, at the end of 1938 there were 450 students in training; these boys, who are apprenticed to 44 textile mills and 20 engineering concerns in Bombay City and 31 textile mills in Ahmedabad, have in addition to their daily factory work and training, to attend evening classes twice a week in technical subject at the V. J. Technical Institute, Bombay, or the R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad. Further, the negotiations conducted by the Department of Industries, Bombay, with the textile mills at Sholapur have led to the acceptance by five mills in that city of a scheme under which 50 apprentices will be admitted for training each year.

SHORT-SIGHTED POLICY.

There has not, however, been such progress for apprenticeship schemes in all the provinces, nor has the response even in Bombay been entirely satisfactory. The discussions at the Tenth Industries Conference showed that the apathy and short-sighted policy of some industrial establishments which are not disposed to co-operate with such schemes are likely to jeopardize the growth and stability of organised apprenticeship schemes in India, where they are only just coming into vogue. At the Conference, the desire was therefore expressed by certain provinces, that mandatory legislation by which alone all suitable industrial establishments will be obliged to accept apprentices is essential if apprenticeship schemes are to serve their purpose in adequate measure.

In this connection, it is worth while to find out how other countries are dealing with the problems of industrial training and apprenticeship. The publications of the International Labour Office, a body keenly alive to the need for preparing workers for a really human life by physical and mental education and by suitable general and technical training furnish valuable information on the subject. The following details of a scheme sanctioned by Imperial Orders for compulsory training of labour in Japan and which was brought into force from April 1939 are taken from the issue dated 29-5-39 of "Industrial and Labour Information," a weekly published by the I.L.O.

THE JAPANESE SCHEME.

Under the scheme, every head of an undertaking engaged in operations which appear on a schedule drawn up by the Minister of Welfare and normally employing more than 200 workers over the age of sixteen, is required to organise a technical training course for a certain number of his workers. The Minister may also extend this regulation to employers who have less than 200 but more than 50 workers over sixteen in their factories, provided that the latter are engaged in one of the scheduled processes. The Minister has scheduled 22 kinds of work, all connected with metal refining and the manufacture of machinery and tools; over 60 technical branches have been specified in which such training has to be given. The workers to be trained must be over 14 and under 17 years of age at the time of their training begins. They must have attended a higher primary school for two years, or received other forms of education recognised to be equivalent to this by the Minister of Education. They will, in general, be required to undergo three years' training, but this may be reduced to two years in special cases, with the permission of the competent Minister. During the three years, the workers to be trained are to be given in all 220 hours of general education and 500 hours of technical education. These hours are to be deemed to be included in working hours within the meaning of the Acts and Orders governing hours of work. The cost of training is to be borne entirely by the employers, for whom, however, certain compensation and subsidies within the limits of the State budget will be granted by Ministerial Order.

COLLECTIVE AGREEMEN

Should They Be Exte To Third Parties?

(IFTU). Item 6 of the Ag for the Eighth Internat Trade Union Congress, to be in Zurich from the 5th to th July is "Problems of Trade U Strategy and Policy. The of the Trade Union Move Within the State."

One of the questions co within the scope of this pr is that of the extension of c tive agreements to third pa There is still much divergenc view in different countries on tter. Many Trade Unions in opposition to the system the ground that such "bu cratic" possibilities may ha the unionisation of the wo and impair the vitality of Unions (which seems howeve be disproved by the examp Australia and New Zealand, though here again it must borne in mind that, owing different political or other ditions, the efforts of ide measures in other countries not necessarily be the same in Australia and New Zealar

NATURAL COROLLARY

In numerous countries of Old and New World, the exte of agreements is regarded natural corollary of the dev ment towards a more syste and planned industry. The tension of agreements is ade ed in order to prevent "a rel ly small number of unorga persons being able to end the collective agreement", ar is felt that "this first step to systematising working condi (the greatest possible degree organisation of the workers), bound sooner or later to the second—the possibility of agreement being extended to parties..... If conditions of are removed from the influ of laisser-faire cut-throat co tition it soon becomes ob that one work may be u to observe given conditions work and wages if its imme competitors are able, without plausible reason, to evade conditions".

IN HOLLAND AND SWITZERL

This subject has recently to the fore again in Holland Switzerland, among other c tries. All the Cantons of Fre speaking Switzerland, except Canton of Valais, have in the few years promulgated legisla or drawn up plans on this p According to a report on subject made by Comrade Schu to the last meeting of the S National Trade Union Cen these endeavours must be reg ed as something quite diffe from the efforts made by Un in former times for the exten of the national collective ag ment, and arise in fact out reactionary tendencies. In resolution adopted, the Cou of the Swiss National Trade Un Centre expressed the view t such measures taken by the C tons are in violation of the Fe ral Constitution, as the Confe ration is the sole competent bo to deal with these questions, approved the action of the Tra Unions in the Cantons concern in demanding a Federal sett ment.

In Holland, where the Tra Unions advocated the extensi of agreements thirty-five yea ago, the statutory possibility f such extension has now exist for some years. In this countr the Trade Unions raise the ob jection that the competent au thorities do not implement th measures providing for the exten sion of agreements. Many applica tions for extension have been mad (in the printing, building, ston box-making, knitting and jerse and plastering industries, etc but only one collective agreemen (for the boot and shoe industry has so far been extended, al though some of these applica tions were lodged months, or even years, ago.

The treatment of this question at the International Trade Union Congress in an open discussion—allowing of all arguments and counter-arguments being put—cannot fail to contribute much to the clarification of this important problem.

ANEY ON AURANGABAD LATHI CHARGES

Uges Viceroy To Demand Impartial Investigation

(Fm Our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 20.

Mr. I. S. Aney, B. A. B. L; M L. A (entral) has issued the following statement:—

On he 11th instant, having learnt rom a message that the health f Mr L. B. Bhopatkar who is at esent an undertrial prisoner Aurangabad Central Jail in Nizn's Dominion, has been causinganxiety, I thought of going ere to see him and a few other fends who are also in jail custodyas undertrial prisoners in the san jail.

I left Poona the same afternoon with M D. V. Gokhale of the 'Kesari'Mr. Ketkar of Anath Vidyart Griha, Mrs. Bhopatkar and her son. The party reachedAurangabad on the 12th at 6-30 .m.

NEW OF LATHI CHARGE.

On reching there I saw some friends i the Aurangabad bar and a w other leading citizens of Auraabad town. It was soon found o that there was no cause of anxiy for the health of Mr. Bhopakr but I and Mr. Gokhale were inrmed that the Satyagrahi psoners had been belaboured th lathis on the 7th and 8th by t Jail authorities for reason, whh were not authorittatively made ublic by jail officials and a considrable number of them had bee injured. Mr. Dhondumama She of Poona had a number of iuries and some of them had bee giving him severe pain and he as unable to get up and move abit unsupported. He was said to lve been removed from the barrks to the hospital ward for treatent.

UNDEFRIALS IN FETTERS.

Some c the cases of the Satyagrahis we fixed for hearing in the Cour before the Magistrates on the 1h. We went to the Court. I the verandah of one of these lourt-rooms there were about twnty undertrial Satyagrahi psoners sitting. To our surprise e found that four of them ha iron-fetters on their legs. Tw of them Mr. Shankarrao Date3. A. and Mr. Bapat LL B. are ersonally known to me and Mr. lokhale. Both of them are educied and cultured gentlemen andt was impossible to imagine tha they could be guilty of any misnduct to deserve this harsh paishment at the hands of the Jil authorities. It was learnt tht these fetters had been put on eir legs since 7th instant. Ot of a lot of about 1500 Satyagrai prisoners, 25 Maha rashtriyns who were physically stouter tan the rest, were given this punishment.

In thecourse of conversation with th Counsel of these undertrial proners at the bar-room, we got ome more information about th lathi assault made by the Polis on the Satyagrahi prisoners ad the treatment meted out to tem in jail.

SARAI MADE INTO A JAIL.

After he batch of 800 volunteers fro Punjab led by Krishna Mahashra was arrested on the 5th, the jail authorities found themselves faced with a serious problemin respect of supplying them wh food, water and other necessaes. A 'sarai' had been, under rders from the Government, hstily converted into a jail very reently where adequate arrangemnts could not be made. It is said hat the arrangements were s dislocated on account of this suden rush of 800 prisoners, that mst of the Satyagrahi prisoners got only half a bread of Jawar ifter a lapse of 30 hours after heir arrest. A similar difficulty was felt about water also This nturally gave rise to the discontnt among the prisoners and thy all began to kick up a row. Jailor's attempt to silence them nd restore order had failed. Pisoners became more and more lamorous. Being enraged the jalor who is a new man transferred here very recently wantig in tact and patience, if not in sympathy, gave an alarm and te police appeared and began t attack the prisoners. They were given into the barracks, the lights were put out and they were assauled with lathis. A large numbe of them received injuries.

On he 7th Mr. Dhondumama Sathe and some of the prisoners endeaoured to bring to the notice of th Jail authorities their state of prration, inadequate supply of water and hopelessly unhygienic condition of the latrines inside the wards, which remained uncleand for some time. The Jail authcities who were already upset were, unfortunately in no mood to appreciate the difficulties of the prisoners. They were ordeed to remain silent and a few constables were asked to assaul them with lathis Mr. Dhodumama Sathe received a number of injuries. He was left suffering and groaning the whole night inside his barrack. There was considerable bleeding from some of the wounds. He was left uncared for the whole night. Next day he had to be lifted up and removed to the hospital ward. It is understood that in all about 18 prisoners have received injuries in the lathi charges by the Police. We were not able to see any one of those who were assaulted and injured and get first hand information from them.

As a sequel to this disturbance, all the concessions given to the prisoners were withdrawn from the next day.

AT TALUKDAR'S OFFICE.

At 1 o'clock I saw the Talukdar to ask for permission to see Messrs Bhopatkar, Vishwanathrao Kelkar, Vishwasrao Daware and Krishna Mahashaya Mr. Gokhale asked permission to see Messrs. Bhopatkar, Keshaorao Kelkar, Vishawanathrao Kelkar and Daware. Mrs. Bhopatkar and her son wanted to see Mr. Bhopatkar. We got the necessary permission immediately. We found the Talukdar to be a very cultured and courteous gentleman and a sympathetic officer. He assured us that he had seen Messrs. Bhopatkar and Vishwanathrao Kelkar only a few hours before, and there was nothing to worry about their health. When we brought to his notice the fact that some of the educated undertrial Satyagrahi prisoners were sent to court with fetters on their legs, he showed great surprise and promised to look into the matter immediately. We believe that he has issued instructions to remove the same.

MR. BHOPATKAR'S HEALTH.

I went to jail and saw Messrs. Bhopatkar, Vishwanathrao Kelkar, Vishwasrao Daware and Krishna Mahashaya. The prisoners were taken out of the jail premises and we met them under the shade of a big tree in the jail compound on a bench. The Deputy jailor was present during the interview. Each prisoner was seen separately by every one of us individually for about five minutes.

Mr. Bhopatkar looks very much pulled down. He was complaining of the great difficulty he feels in eating and digesting the food due to loss of teeth. Some of his concessions as regards food, washing and reading were withdrawn for about three or four days after the trouble in the jail on the 6th and 7th. But they were being again given these facilities since the 11th. Mr. Vishwanathrao Kelkar also lost some weight. These leaders appeared to be worried more on account of the highhanded conduct of the jail authorities and the police with other Satyagrahi prisoners rather than for any grievances of their own.

DAWARE'S FAST.

Vishwasrao Dawre, the veteran leader of Varnashram Swaraj Sangh, had fasted for 3 or 4 days and broke it on getting back the facilities which were withdrawn He is now allowed to cook food for himself and Mr. Bhopatkar. He is keeping good health. He was anxious to know if the members of Varnashram Swaraj Sangh in C P. Berar and Maharashtra, have now been awakened to their sense of duty towards the cultural and religious rights of the Hindus of Hyderabad State. Krishna Mahashaya and his 800 volunteers are kept in the Sarai recently converted into jail. My interview with him lasted for five minutes only. Deputy jailor became impatient as he said that he had been without food the whole day, and the interview was abruptly stopped.

The criminal cases against the prisoners are not promptly disposed of. They are being postponed from day to-day. The trials are being unnecessarily prolonged. On a careful consideration of the general situation, I feel necessary to make certain observations for careful consideration of the responsible authorities in the Hyderabad State and the paramount power.

OBSERVATIONS.

1. Although there is not much to find fault with the general jail administration the existing arrangements are wholly inadequate to cope with the large number of prisoners coming into the Cental Jail as Satyagrahis.

2. The Jail staff is entirely insufficient and as it is overworked, they soon lose their temper and behave more or less unreasonably and indifferently with Satyagrahi prisoners.

3. The new Jailor recently transferred to Aurangabad, seems to have stronger notions about jail discipline and less regard for requirements of Satyagrahi prisoners. He is more rigid and less sympathetic than his predecessor. If even a part of what I have heard about the lathi-charge on the prisoners inside the jail on the 7th and 8th be correct, it is clear that the whole trouble was due to tactlessness on the part of this new Officer.

4. The responsible officers totally deny the fact of the lathi-beating of the prisoners by the Police. But I have been unable to get from anybody any satisfactory suggestion to account for the injuries on the body of Mr. Dhondumama Sathe. I have not seen him. But it was admitted incidentally by one of the Jail authorities that he was removed to Jail hospital ward for treatment and he has been still there.

TROUBLE PUT DOWN WITH FORCE.

5. According to one officer the trouble in jail was the result of ignorance on the part of the Satyagrahi prisoners who are now divided into two camps in two jail buildings separated from one another only by a few hundred feet Having heard alarm given in one jail, the prisoners in the other jail insisted on the jail authorities to take some of them to the other jail to see things there for them selves as they suspected that their co-prisoners were being maltreated there. The Jail authorities having declined to comply with their suggestion, they created a trouble which the jail officers had to put down with some force. But they say that lathi-charge on them by the Police is a myth.

6. It is necessary that the Civil Surgeon should examine all the Satyagrahi prisoners who are alleged to have received injuries and issue an authentic bulletin giving out their state of health and the progress made towards healing.

7. The circumstances under which Mr. Sonhara, the Satyagrahi in the batch of Mr. Krishna Mahashaya, died suddenly in the jail, are very suspicious and the official explanation giving out the high fever as the cause of death is too cryptic to inspire confidence There is a strong rumour that there were marks on the dead body and it was not allowed to be photographed before it was burnt.

IMPARTIAL TRIBUNAL NEEDED.

8. The number of deaths in the Hyderabad State jails among the Satyagrahi prisoners has exceeded 10 during the short time and in majority of cases the cause of death is shrouded in mystery. The rumours go that the bodies showed in a majority of cases marks of violence.

The matter deserves to be thoroughly gone into by an impartial tribunal.

AN APPEAL TO THE VICEROY.

9. The incidents of lathi-charges of the 7th and 8th betray a brutal tendency on the part of certain officers of the Jail department of the Nizam's dominions. It is the duty of the British Government to see that its subjects even as prisoners are not brutally treated or vindictively molested by the officers of a Feudatory State. I earnestly appeal to H.E. the Viceroy to insist on the Hyderabad authorities to submit the case to the investigation by an impartial tribunal.

Before concluding this statement, I desire to thank the Collector, the Superintendent of Jail and the Deputy Jailor for giving me and my friend Mr. Gokhale the opportunity to interview the four prisoners without delay and the extremely courteous manner in which they have behaved with us.

ALLEGED AURANGABAD ATROCITIES

Sholapur Citizens' Wire To Viceroy

Mr. G. G. Paricharak, President of the public meeting of Hindu Citizens of Sholapur has forwarded the following resolutions to the Viceroy, to the Hon. Mr. Munshi and Sir Akbar Hydari in connection with the alleged Hyderabad Jail atrocities:—

"This public meeting of the Hindu citizens of Sholapur records its deep indignation at the deliberate and unprovoked lathi-charge on Civil Resisters in Aurangabad Central Jail by Nizams Police on 7th June, 1939, the brutal attack by warders and police on individual prisoners on 8th June, 1939, and the persecution of Civil Resisters by Jail authorities by not giving them food and water or giving insufficient and coarse food. The mismanagement of Aurangabad Jail, the lawlessness and violence committed by police and officers on 7th and 8th deserve severe condemnation from all sections of the public throughout the country.

"The Viceroy and Imperial and Provincial Governments ought to intervene and demand explanation and redress, from the Nizam's Government in this serious matter, and it is their duty to see that British Indian subjects are treated according to law wherever they go".

OPENING CEREMONY OF BHIL BOARDING HOUSE

Appeal For Liberal Grants From State Authorities

(From A Correspondent)

RAJPIPLA, (By Mail)

The opening ceremony of a Bhil Boarding House was performed on 12th June by Sjt. Laxmidas M. Shreekant, B.A., M.L.A., Vice-President of the Bhil Seva Mandal, Panch Mahals and an enthusiastic social worker among the aborigines like Bhils and Patelias of the Bombay Province. The ceremony was attended by a large gathering of people including prominent citizens of Rajpipla and hundreds of Bhils who travelled long distance to attend the function.

Rajpipla is the foremost State in Revakantha Agency with a population of two lakhs and six thousand of which the Bhils alone comprise one lakh and forty thousand i.e., nearly three-fourth of the total population. The Bhils living in plains are realising the benefits of education while their more backward brothers living in hills have not got any facilities for imparting education to their children. Recently only three schools have been started but looking to the needs of the people it is a mere drop in the ocean. The total number of students receiving primary education is 8,000 out of which only 2,000 are Bhils. It means that per every hundred Bhils only one and a half is going to school.

Sjt. Shreekant while opening the boarding house drew the attention of the State authorities to the educational backwardness of the Bhils and appealed to them to provide more educational facilities in the interior parts of the State. He further honed that the State will patronise the boarding by giving liberal grants to the boarding in which 20 students have been admitted.

FULL CO-OPERATION IN JAMNAGAR

Prajamandal's Decision To Suspend Activities

Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindji, President, Nawanagar State Prajamandal has issued the following statement:—

From the recent lectures delivered in Bombay by His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb it has been observed that His Highness intends to grant public rights and constitutional reforms to the people. With a view to create a congenial atmosphere in order to carry out His Highness's aims, we have considered the whole situation, and with the advice of our co-workers we have decided to stay all activities of the Prajamandal.

APPEAL FOR MUTUAL TRUST

We shall give our full co-operation to the State in matters of public welfare to be started by them whenever the State desires it; and we hope that after the issue of this statement the State will on their part do all the needful to create a feeling of mutual trust and establish peace nd order among the people.

SEQUEL TO REFUSAL TO MEET DEMAND

(From Our Correspondent).

BHUJ: June 19.

A serious situation has arisen in Tera, which is one of the biggest Jagirs in Cutch, comprising of 40 villages, over the people's non-co-operation with the Jagirdar by the refusal to take "Ijaras" for various things.

The facts are stated to be that the people were paying extra 24 per cent. along with the Talot Tax earmarked for water tanks, schools and municipality,—8 per cent. for each. Though these taxes were being collected for years nothing had been spent, it is said, from them.

A number of petitions were submitted to the Girasadar and the Cutch State official, who is managing the affairs of this Jagir, but without any avail. The people collected and decided to non-co-operate with the Jagir.

Accordingly an ultimatum was given to the Jagir that, if they failed to repair the water tanks, school buildings and arrange for sufficient lights and cleanliness of the city, none would come forward to take "Ijaras" of Bidis, Cigarettes and various things from the new year beginning from Ashad Sud 2. The date of ultimatum expires on Vaishak Sud 15, and nothing having been done to meet people's demands, it is understood none came forward to give bets for "Ijaras." Moreover, people decided to sell all goods without having taken "Ijaras." Both parties appear to be firm and this has created a serious situation.

"THESE BOGUS PUNTERS"

High Court's Strictures In Gaming Appeal

Severe strictures on punters as a class were passed by the High Court in allowing the appeal of Baptist Desouza, a motor mechanic, who was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 225, or 7 weeks' R. I. in default, by the 3rd Presidency Magistrate for offences under Sections 4 (a) and 5 of the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act.

In the course of their judgment Their Lordships observed that there was a serious and vital defect in the prosecution cases. The evidence produced was completely inconsistent as to the place where the alleged gaming took place. The Magistrate did not believe the punter's evidence. If so, the question was whether there was sufficient evidence to justify the conviction.

"DISREPUTABLE PEOPLE"

"It is clear that the police cannot have it both ways. These bogus punters are usually very unsatisfactory witnesses. It does not much matter whether they are called accomplices, or spies or police agents. They are usually without employment or business of any kind. In fact, they are usually disreputable people".

No doubt, said Their Lordships, it was very difficult to get better evidence in such cases, and the police may have to make use of such people. But if a punter was called as a witness and does not support the prosecution case, it was obviously worse than if he was not called at all.

In the result Their Lordships allowed the appeal and set aside the conviction and sentence.

ARYA SAMAJ & HYDERABAD

(Continued from Page 10).

flying flags from private houses.

The only known instance of an Arya Samaj flag being removed from a religious building occurred at Kalyani and the local officials concerned in this were warned. This proves the flimsiness of demand No. 13.

The 14th demand is like demand number 5. Since Muslims are punished equally with the Hindus in the trying courts and the Arya Samajists have produced no evidence to show that there was any partiality in the judicial decisions.

The demands of the Arya Samajists and the facts concerning them speak for themselves. Unfortunately for the good name of the State, a policy of "suppressio veri, suggestio falsi" is being pursued by several Arya propagandists who try to make His Exalted Highness' Government look as ugly as they can make it.—Yours, etc.,

A. S. P.

INDIAN ART EXHIBITION IN LONDON

"Prince Of Denmark" Without "Hamlet"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The news of an Indian Art Exhibition to be organised by the Royal Academy has been looked forward with great interest by artists in India. It is surprising to note that this scheme has now drifted away into entirely another channel and the news that the exhibits will be drawn from collections belonging to France, Holland and Britain, and that India will be huddled up with Tibet, Ceylon, Burma, Siam, Afghanistan, etc., is very deplorable.

This is certainly a strange and easy manner of organising an Indian Art Exhibition, which will be comparable to staging "Prince of Denmark" without "Hamlet." This scheme will be doing great injustice to Indian Art and Indian Artists. If the Academy sincerely wishes to organise a genuine exhibition of Indian Art it should acknowledge India's claim for a comprehensive treatment. If the Royal Academy has appreciated the magnitude and magnificence of India's Art, it should do Indian Art the honour it deserves by holding an exhibition which will represent Indian Art in its entirety.

I make an earnest appeal to the organisers of this Exhibition to reconsider their project and if India's claim to be represented in an appropriate manner is accepted by the Royal Academy I can assure every assistance from India to make the proposed Indian Art Exhibition a great success.—Yours etc.,

V. R. RAO.

"Anandashram,"
Proctor Road,
Bombay 7.
19th June, '39.

City's Week Of Intense Political Activity

ELABORATE ARRANGEMENTS FOR A.I.C.C.

Important Political Problems To Be Tackled During The Week

BOMBAY, WHICH WILL BE THE VENUE FOR AS MANY AS SIX IMPORTANT CONFERENCES, CROWDED WITHIN A WEEK, BEGINNING FROM TO-MORROW, IS SPARING NO PAINS AND MONEY TO RISE TO THE OCCASION.

A. I. C. C. PANDAL

In less than 72 hours, 50,000 square feet of the open space at Gowalia Tank, have been covered with an intricate structure of bamboo to serve as a rainproof pandal for the sittings of the All-India Congress Committee. Six thousand chairs and galleries, which can accommodate 4,000 visitors will be provided in the pandal, which is to measure 250 feet by 200 feet. A raised dais in front covering 750 sq. ft. space will accommodate the President, members of the Working Committee and other Congress leaders from all over India.

SAFEGUARD AGAINST RAIN

As Bombay is likely to have heavy showers during the week, special care is being taken to cover the pandal with a roofing of corrugated iron sheets over which will be a double layer of tarpaulin. All the sides of the pandal will also be covered with corrugated sheets.

Though the arrangements regarding the A.I.C.C. sittings will be as perfect as possible, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will still have an alternative arrangement to meet any emergency in case of unusually heavy rain and thunderstorm. The Hall of the Jain Mahavidyalaya near Gowalia Tank, which can accommodate a fairly large gathering during the A.I.C.C. sittings, is being kept in readiness so that if the pandal is found inconvenient during torrential rains the A.I.C.C. could easily shift to the Hall.

Half of the remaining open space on the Gowalia Tank Maidan is being reserved as the parking ground for 250 cars.

Traffic will be regulated by restricting its entry through the Gowalia Tank Road and the Tejpal Road and arranging for its exit through Owenden Road.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR A.I.C.C. MEMBERS

The members of the All-India Congress Committee who will be the guests of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee during the week, will be lodged in special hotels in Gamdevi and a fleet of motor buses will always be ready to convey them to the A.I.C.C. grounds.

A hundred Desh Sevikas and 200 men volunteers are keeping themselves in trim to be on duty at the A.I.C.C. grounds during the three days of the session.

A.I.C.C. TO BE FILMED

The proceedings of the All-India Congress Committee will be filmed as an interesting news reel by the Chicago Radio Company under the direction of Mr. Motwane, who was responsible for the production of films of the Haripura and Tripuri sessions of the Congress.

PRESIDENT'S ARRIVAL

Political activity of a kind which Bombay has rarely seen in the past will set in on Wednesday morning with the arrival of the Congress President from Patna by the Calcutta Mail via Cheoki. Mahatma Gandhi is expected the same day from Wardha by the Calcutta Mail via Nagpur. Babu Subhas Chandra Bose will also be reaching Bombay on Wednesday in connection with the Forward Bloc conference.

ARRIVALS OF MEMBERS

Two members of the Congress Working Committee, Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy and Mr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, will arrive in Bombay to-day. The other members of the Working Committee will arrive by Wednesday morning. Mr. J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress has already arrived on Sunday and is busy in connection with the Working Committee meeting.

PREMIERS' CONFERENCE

Next in importance to the A. I. C. C. and the Working Committee is the conference of the Premiers from all the Congress Provinces which is being convened for consideration of important problems which are common to the Congress Provinces. As the Congress President hinted in the course of an interview to the Bombay press recently, one of the questions which will come up before the conference of Premiers will pertain to the relationship between the Congress Ministries and the Provincial Congress Committee. As there have been grievances in certain Congress quarters that the Ministries have not been consulting the Provincial Committees while undertaking important items of legislative and administrative reform, the Conference of Premiers will consider in detail as to the relations that should exist between the Ministries and the Committees. Matters connected with taxation and labour problems, it is understood, will also be considered at the Conference of Premiers.

The Hon. Mr. Rajagopalachari, who is expected to give a lead during the deliberations of the Congress Premiers, is expected in Bombay on June 23. The Hon. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant the Hon. Mr. Srikrishna Sinha, the Hon. Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, the Hon. Dr. Khan Saheb, and the Hon. Mr. Biswanath Das are expected on June 24.

CONFERENCE OF RIGHTISTS

Two other Conferences which are meeting in Bombay during the week are those of the Rightists convened by Mr. Mohanlal Saxena on the eve of the All-India Congress Committee. The aim of the Conference is evidently to bring about greater cohesion in the Rightist ranks.

STATES' PROBLEMS

The other Conference is of the Standing Committee of the All India States' People's Conference which besides giving close attention to the political situation in the Indian States may also give its considered opinion regarding the "New Technique" of Mahatma Gandhi.

AGENDA BEFORE FORWARD BLOC

The Conference of the Forward Bloc to be inaugurated on June 22 in the C. J. Hall is expected to declare the attitude of the Bloc on the all-important question concerning the method which, in its opinion, is the best for achieving full freedom for India. A comprehensive resolution in this connection which will clearly show the difference between the "orthodox" school and the members of the Forward Bloc so far as methods for achieving the same goal are concerned, may be discussed at length at the Conference. The other subjects which are most likely to engage the attention of the Bloc will be regarding the political situation in the Indian States, Federation, and war. The amendment suggested by the Constitution Sub-Committee to Article 5 Section (c) of the Congress Constitution, urging the inclusion of "other organisations" within the scope of the clause which bans communal and similar religious organisations within the Congress, may also come in for scrutiny at the hands of the members of the Forward Bloc.

Agenda For Congress Cabinet

The most important item on the agenda of the Working Committee, it is understood, will be the consideration of the suggestions made by the Congress Constitution sub-committee.

The question regarding Indian States in the light of the New Technique of Mahatma Gandhi will also engage the attention of the Executive of the Congress.

The other items will be those which the Working Committee has been reviewing from time to time, namely, the international situation and the problem of Indians overseas.

Federation and the Indo-British Trade Pact will also receive the attention of the Committee.

MORE CONCESSIONS IN TALCHER?

CUTTACK, June 19.

The "United Press" understands that the Talcher ruler is likely to make an announcement in a day or two granting further concessions to the Talcher refugees to enable them to make it convenient to return to Talcher.

It will be recalled that the previous announcement of the ruler was considered unsatisfactory.—United Press.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON ONE POINT UP

Improved Sentiment In Cotton

RALLY IN LONDON STOCKS

BOMBAY: June 19.

NEW YORK COTTON

The Cotton Market exhibited brighter sentiment to-day following adverse weather news, while smallness of offers and steadiness of securities were further contributing factors.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

The rallying disposition in London markets was noticed to-day, but business was on a moderate scale.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1939

New York, June 19.

Previous closing	8.45
To-day's opening	8.43
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	8.46
Difference	+.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1939

Liverpool, June 19.

Previous closing	4.76
To-day's opening	4.78
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	4.72
Difference	—.04

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August 1939	Rs. 165-0
April May 1940	Rs. 159-4

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, June 19.

The trading in October began at 8.43 i.e. two points lower than the last close.

Prices after early hesitancy quickly rallied on good local support and trade price-fixing for July coupled with professional and New Orleans support under which prices rose to 8.48 when some liquidation brought down the rate to 8.45.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, June 19.

Locally, Broach July/August opened at Rs. 165/4 but thereafter declined to Rs. 164/10. The market closed finally at Rs. 164/14. April/May closing rate was Rs. 159/2.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 19.

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

July (8.24 9.24) 9.25/9.25
October (8.41/8.40) 8.43/8.43
December (8.16/8.15) 8.17/8.17

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool, June 19.

American July (5.12) 5.13
American October (4.75) 4.78
Giza July (6.63) 6.58
Giza October (6.67) 6.62

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, June 19.

Indian Pekoe (1-0 1/2) 1-0 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-8 1/2) 1-8 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-5) 1-5

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop June July (£25 5/8 sellers) £25 1/4 sellers
Dundee August (£27 1/2 sellers) £27 1/2 sellers
Lightning August (£25 3/4 sellers) £25 3/4 sellers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay June July (£11 1/2 sellers) £11 1/2 sellers
Linseed La Plata June (£13 sellers) £12 15/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata June (£12 sellers) £12 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal July (£11 15/16 sellers) £11 7/8 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (8 1/4 paid and sellers) 8 3/16 buyers.
Forward October December (8 5/16 paid and buyers) 8 3/8 paid and value

METALS

Tin (£227 1/4 buyers £227 1/2 sellers. Quiet) £227 3/4 buyers £228 sellers. Steady.
Lead (£14 9/16 buyers £14 5/8 sellers. Steady) £14 11/16 buyers £14 3/4 sellers. Very steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£47 to £48) £47 to £48
Iron (102) 102

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 19.

The following are the opening rates:
General Motors (dol 43 1/2) dol 44
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 23) dol 23 3/4
U S Common New Stock (dol 45 1/2) dol 47 1/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 105) unquoted.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 19.

Previous closing	4.68 1/4
To-day's opening	4.68 3/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 19.

Previous closing	4.68.18
To-day's opening	4.68.25
To-day's closing	4.68.26

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, June 19.

Previous closing	176.71
To-day's opening	176.73
To-day's closing	176.73

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 19.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.68.15 and worked steadily higher to 4.68.22 on scattered support but business was small.

Franc opened at 176.71 and remained very quiet with hardly any wide changes.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32 sellers) 1-5 29/32 sellers
Paris on Bombay (13.185) 13.187
New York on Bombay (34.96) 34 98
Berlin on Milan (0.87 1/8) 0.87 1/8
London on Milan (89.02) 89.02
London on Shanghai (0-6 1/2 nominal) 0-6 1/2 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (Nil) Nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-6 1/2) £7-8-6 1/2
Silver (19 3/4d) 19 3/4d

DISCOUNTS

3 months (13/16 to 7/8 per cent) 13/16 to 7/8 per cent
4 months (15/16 to 15/16 per cent) 15/16 to 15/16 per cent
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, June 19.

The following cable regarding London silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"Speculators bought and sold. India re-sold. Poor support. Market steady.

LONDON SILVER

London, June 19.

Spot	(19 11/16d) 19 5/8—1/16
Forward	(19 7/16d) 19 3/8d—1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, June 19.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-6) £7-8-6

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotation

Bombay, June 19.

SILVER

Silver ready	51	7	0
Silver Ashad	51	6	6
Silver Shravan	51	3	6

GOLD

Gold ready	37	1	3
Gold Ashad	37	1	6
Gold Shravan	37	1	9
Sovereign	23	10	3

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, June 19.

Wheat September	3	3	3
Wheat January	3	7	3
Wheat May	3	6	9
Linseed September	5	7	6
Linseed May	5	5	3

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, June 19.

The closing quotation for Liverpool wheat (July) was 48d

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, June 19.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with July at 48 3/8d. Prices declined on lower overseas cables and favourable North-American weather cables.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, June 19.

Chicago wheat opened quiet with July at 0.71.

Prices declined on scattered professional selling and liquidation influenced by favourable weather news with the rate easing to 0.70-7/8.

3½% GOVT. LOAN

Latest Quotations

Bombay, June 19.

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper closed at Rs. 95/6 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, June 19.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £85

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Thursday, June 8, £86 1/2
Friday, June 9, £86 3/4
Monday, June 12 £86 3/4
Tuesday, June 13, £86
Wednesday, June 14, £86
Thursday, June 15, £85 1/2
Friday, June 16, £84 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, June 19.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock £96 1/4) £96 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£84 1/2) £84 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£109) £109
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-58 (£103 1/4) £103 1/2
5 per cent 1942-47 (£105) £105
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£98 1/4) £93 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945-55 (£102 1/4) £102

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£67 1/4) £67 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£94 1/4) £94 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102) £102 1/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£106 5/8) £107 1/4
5 1/2 per cent War Loan (£93 5/8) £94
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£106 3/4) £107 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 19.

The London Stock Exchange displayed better sentiment on improved demand.

Giltedged securities also received better attention. Three and half per cent was quoted at £84 3/4 i.e. five shillings higher than the last closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (15-9) 16-6
Motors and Spencer Ordinary (56-5) 56-9
Hydro Electric (dol 4) dol 4
Elec Music Industry (9-6) 10-0
Princhin Johnson (23-10 1/2) 23-10 1/2
Imperial Chemical (30-0) 30-0
Woolsworth New Ordinary (62-10 1/2 62-10 1/2
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£21 1/2) £21 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (26-4 1/2) 26-10 1/2
Unilever Ordinary (36-1 1/2) 36-7 1/2
Ford Motors (15-10 1/2) 16-3
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£9 3/4) £50 1/2
British American Tobacco Ordinary (96-3) 96-3
Carreas 'A' (£6 3/4) £6 3/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (128 1/2) £128-9
P and O. S. N Company Deferred (20-6) 20-0
Distillers (94-0) 94-0
Bredford Dye (4-0) 4-0
British Celanese (4-10 1/2) 4-10 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (30-3) 30-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (25-3) 25-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (2-10 1/2) 2-10 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (18-9) 18-9
Inter Nickels (dol 50 3/8) dol 51 1/2
Indian Iron (36-3) 36-3

TEA SHARES

Assam (17-6) 17-6
Donaro Tea (30-0) 30-0
Empire of India (25-0) 25-0

JUTE

Barnagore (£10 1/2) £11

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-4 1/2) 24-4 1/2
Gula Kelampong (18-3) 18-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (27-4 1/2) 27-4 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (30-0) 30-0
Burma Corporation (8-3) 8-3
Rio Tintos (£12 1/4) £11 7/8
East Rand Proprietors (49-4 1/2) 47-6 Ex Div.
Rand Mines (£8 3/8) £8 1/8 Ex Div.

MINE SHARES

Crown (£15 1/8) £14 3/4 Ex Div.
Associated Portland Cement (67-9) 66-10 1/2
Trinidad Leasehold (85-0) 85-0
Sub Nigel (£11 1/4) £10 7/8 Ex Div.
Spring Mines Split Shares (28-9) 27-6
Union Corporation (£7 5/8) £7 5/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (23-1 1/2) 23-1 1/2
Anglo Iranian (78-9) 76-10 1/2
Burma Oil (72-6) 71-3
Mexican Eagle (7-4 1/2) 7-4 1/2
Shell Transport (83-9) 83-9
Royal Dutch (£35) £35

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£31 3/4) £31 1/4
London Midland Ordinary (£13 3/4) £13 3/4
London North Eastern Def (£2 5/8) £2 5/8
London Southern Def (£15 3/8) £15 3/8
London Transport 5 per cent (£114 1/2) £114 1/2
London Transport 'C' (£79 1/2) £79 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Sharp Rally In London Stock

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 19.

On the Stock Exchange prices rallied sharply on a more hopeful attitude concerning the Far-Eastern situation. All groups were affected under the lead of Giltedged securities and Home Rails where gains up to one point or more were recorded. The uncertainty regarding the United States policy in connection with foreign silver purchases after the end of June is creating nervousness in the silver market and business during the afternoon was transacted at eighth below the official fixed price of 19/5/8 pence for spot and 19/3/8 forwards.

Wall-Street opened steady.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, June 17

GIZA 2—	
Spot	6.81+8
July	6.63+6
October	6.67+6
November	6.70+6
January	6.73+6
March	6.77+7
May	6.80+7
UPPERS—	
Spot	6.00+9
July	5.81+5
October	5.79+6
November	5.80+6
January	5.82+5
March	5.85+7
May	5.88+7

Efforts To Arrive At Sugar Quota

LONDON, June 19.

The International Sugar Council's Negotiating Committee is continuing its efforts to arrive at the quota figure for the coming twelve months.

Contrary to expectations the meeting of the Sugar Council was not held to-day.—Reuter.

NO ROTTING IN CONSTITUTIONAL MIRE

Subhas Bose Attacks Federation

PESHAWAR, June 19.

Addressing a huge gathering under the auspices of the Congress Committee, Peshawar Cantonment, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose attacked Federation which, he said, already seemed to have died due to the country's determined opposition, though Lord Linlithgow was too anxious to foist it on the country.

Mr. Bose added:—

"Our ultimate aim is to gain freedom. Federation may be one obstacle on the way to freedom, but if that obstacle does not present itself at all what attitude we shall adopt? Our answer is clear. We must take the offensive and not merely rot in the constitutional mire."

Paying handsome tributes to the people of the Frontier for taking a glorious part in the national struggle, Mr. Bose hoped the province would greatly help in building the "Forward Bloc" and rallying the revolutionary forces for here the people prized freedom more dearly than in the down-country.

Khan Ghulam Mahomed who presided over the meeting said:—

"The people here might or might not join the "Forward Bloc" formally but one thing is indisputable. That is when Mr. Bose calls more than half the Pathans will march behind him in every sacrifice."—United Press.

MUNAGALA SATYAGRAHA SUSPENDED

BEZWADA, June 19.

The Andhra Provincial Ryots Association which met here yesterday resolved to suspend the Munagala Kisan Satyagraha for a fortnight with a view to give time to the Government to tackle the situation and evolve an understanding between the Zamindar and the ryots.

The Secretary of the Andhra Provincial Ryots Association in the course of a press statement says that in pursuance of the advice given by the Revenue Minister, when he visited Munagala on June 17, after hearing both sides, the Executive of the Association met yesterday and resolved to direct the ryots of Munagala who could afford to pay, to pay up the taxes to the Zamindar and also suspend the Satyagraha for a fortnight with a view to getting the necessary agreement made for taking steps to put the terms of the Brahmayya Award into force. The Satyagraha was accordingly suspended.

In this connection the Secretary of the Andhra Provincial Ryots Association and the President of the Kistna District Ryots Association, Messrs. Ramakottayya and Vallabha Rao had an interview with the Revenue Minister to-day and submitted the resolution passed by the Association yesterday. The Revenue Minister accordingly advised the Ryots' Association to suspend the movement.—United Press.

CRISIS IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

F Ward District Congress Committee's Resolution

The Council of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee at its meeting on Sunday passed a resolution to give a reception to Babu Subhas Chandra Bose.

It appears that some of the members of the Executive Council including the President were opposed to giving such reception to Mr. Bose. But the opposers being in the minority the President, Mr. Jinabhai Joshi, ruled out of order such a proposal on two occasions. On Sunday there was again a meeting. In the absence of both the President and the Vice-Presidents, Mr. S. G. Patkar was voted to the chair. Some members raised the question on the press statements of Mr. Jinabhai. Discussion was proceeding when Mr. B. N. Maheshwari and some of his friends came. Sensing what was happening, he and his friends immediately left the meeting. They did not even care to mark their attendance by signing their names which is the usual practice. A resolution endorsing the action of the secretaries and deciding to give a public reception to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose at the Dadar Station was passed. By this time Dr. Korgaonkar came. As he was a vice-president of the Committee, Mr. Patkar vacated the Chair. Dr. Korgaonkar presided during the rest of the meeting. Among the other resolutions passed was the following:—

The meeting considered the textile situation in Bombay and the following resolution was unanimously passed with Mr. G. S Patkar in chair:

This meeting of the Council of Management of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee, expresses its grave concern at the alarming situation in the Textile Industry of the city and province of Bombay. The closing of night shifts and increasing lock-outs are throwing thousands of city workers in streets.

This meeting notes with concern the attempts of the mill-owners to take back the wage increases granted to the textile workers at the behest of the Congress Ministry. The statements of responsible mill-owning magnates leave no doubt that they contemplate a reduction in the total wage bill either by direct wage-cut or rationalisation or shorter working hours.

The meeting is of opinion that if the mill-owners are allowed to go their own way, the torpedoing of the ameliorative programme of the Congress would be the result. In the opinion of the meeting the alleged temporary depression cannot be made an excuse to attack the existing wage standards.

The meeting also notes that the Indo British Pact and the duty on raw cotton imposed by the autocratic Central Government tend to reduce the competitive capacity of the Indian industry. The meeting sharply condemns these measures of the Central Government as anti-Indian and anti-national. The meeting is emphatically of the opinion that the disabilities thus placed on the Indian industry can only be removed by a nation-wide boycott of British goods and therefore the meeting appeals the A.I.C.C. and the provincial Congress organisations to move in this direction

The meeting appeals to the Provincial Committee and the Ministry of Bombay to take this matter in hand, protect the gains of wage-increase, which were granted under the Congress regime and intervene in time before the attack of the mill-owners drives the workers to desperation The meeting assures the workers that the Council do its best to see that they are not penalised under any excuse.

Bengal Minister Makes Up Differences

CALCUTTA, June 19.

The differences between Hon. Mr. Saheed Suhrawardy, Minister for Commerce and Industry and the Coalition Party over some clauses of the Bengal Moneylenders' Bill have, it is reported, been settled and consequently, it is officially stated that there will be no Ministerial crisis over this issue and Mr. Suhrawardy has withdrawn his resignation.—United Press

Orissa M.L.A. Dead

CUTTACK, June 19.

News of the sudden death of Mr. G. C. Thatraj, M.L.A., Secretary of the Opposition in the Orissa Assembly, has reached here. He was only twenty-one years old and was suffering from typhoid.

Mr. Radha Mohan Panda, M.L.A. has resigned his membership of the United National Party whose leader is Raja Bahadur of Kallikote.—United Press.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, June 19.

Turner Morrison s.s. Begum of 3655 reg tons Capt O G R Jones arrived from Calcutta via Madras and Cochin with coal and general cargo

P and O S N s.s. Burdwan of 2879 reg tons Capt C R Mill arrived from Rotterdam via Antwerp London Port Said Suez and Aden with general cargo

O S Kaisha's s.s. Brisbane Maru of 3221 reg tons Capt T Hida arrived from Yokohama via Japan Ports Penang and Colombo with passengers and general cargo

Lionel Edward's s.s. Neuenfels of 4396 reg tons Capt G Beifoel arrived from Hamburg via Antwerp Rotterdam Genoa Port Said Suez and Bedi Bunder with passengers and general cargo

Volkart Bros s.s. Silverfir of 2636 reg tons Capt R Cook arrived from New Orleans via American Ports Jeddah Djibouta and Karachi with oil and general cargo

Lionel Edward's s.s. Algenib of 3245 reg tons Capt L K C Clerequ arrived from Hamburg via Rotterdam Antwerp Port Said Suez and Port Sudan with general cargo

Scindia Steam Nva s.s. Mount Parnes of 2760 reg tons Capt K Filareto arrived from Calcutta with cargo of coal

James Finlay s.s Serbina of 2647 reg tons Capt A F Goring arrived from Dunkerk via Middlesbrough Hull and Suez with general cargo

SAILED

Anglo-Iranian oil s.s. British Justice of 4122 reg tons Capt F R Broad sailed for Abadan with local cargo

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 19-6-39.

S S Zinzan Maru (NYK) for Karachi Colombo and China Japan Ports
S S Arima Maru (NYK) for Singapore Colombo and China Japan Ports
S S Jaladuta (Sc S N) for Tuticorin Colombo and Rangoon
S S Gogra (MM) for Karachi via Kathiawar and Cutch Ports
S S Serbino (J F) for Karachi via Kathiawar Marma Goa and Malabar Ports

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, June 19.

1 Nagara 3980 Colombo 20-6 L Edwards
2 Circassia 6580 Karachi 24-6 Anchor Line
4 Rajput 5398 Port Okha 20-6 T Morrison
5 Algenib 3246 Marmagoa 20-6 L Edwards
7 City of Hongkong 6071 Karachi 21-6 K Nixon
9 Burdwan 2879 Japan 21-6 M M
11 Serbino 2646 Karachi 22-6 J Finlay
12 Neruenfels 4996 NF NF L Edwards
13 Wolfsburg 3827 Bremen 20-6 L Edwards
15 Tairea 3756 Durban 21-6 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Chakdina 1580 Persian Gulf 22-6 M M
4 Varela 1926 Busra 22-6 M M
7 Brisbane Maru 3221 Karachi 21-6 O S K Kaisya
9 Silverfir 2636 Rangoon 21-6 Volkart Bros

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Vasna 2026 N F N F M M
F Stanwold 603 NF NF S Hassum
H Revati 232 NF NF Malabar Steamship
H O/S Shrivati 250 N F N F Malabar S
L Jaladuta 3089 N F N F, Scindia S N.

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Canton 6-7-39 P and O S N
Burdwan 17-6-39 M M
Chitral 8-6-39 P and O S N
Mooltan 15-6-39 P and O S N
Corfu 22-6-39 P and O S N
Strathallan 29-6-39 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Castalia 5-7-39 Anchor Line

FROM HAMBURG

Goldenfels 24-6-39 L Edwards
Trautenfels 24-6-39 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 27-7-39 F F Campbell
Pres. Polk 29-6-39 F F Campbell

FROM OSLO

Ceylon 7-7-39 L Edwards

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 26-6-39 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Victoria 24-7-39 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Atlas Maru 25-6-39 O S Kaisha
Arima Maru 22-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Akagisan Maru 19-6-39 M B Kaisha
Melbourne Maru 4-7-39 O S Kaisha
Zinzan Maru 20-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 13-7-39 L Triestino
Ginyo Maru 28-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Ranchi 23-6-39 P and O S N
Ranpura 8-7-39 P and O S N
Conte Verde 22-6-39 L Triestino

FROM BASRA

Barpeta 22-6-39 M M
Varsova 24-6-39 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Sirsa 25-6-39 M M
Orna 25-6-39 M M

FROM RANGOON

Itenda 24-6-39 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Strathmore 30-6-39 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Kenya 24-6-39 M M
Tairea 10-7-39 M M

FROM KARACHI

Zinzan Maru 30-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Wachtfels 19-6-39 L Edwards

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Strathmore 1-7-39 P and O S N
Ranpura 8-7-39 M M
Maloja 15-7-39 P and O S N
Rawalpindi 22-7-39 P and O S N
Ranchi 24-6-39 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Hongkong 6-7-39 K Nixon
Circassia 30-6-39 Anchor Line

FOR HAMBURG

Wolfsburg 20-6-39 L Edwards
Wachtfels 22-6-39 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Polk 1-7-39 F F Campbe
Pres Garfield 24-7-39 F F Campbell
Silverfir 23-6-39 Volkart Bros

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 22-6-39 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Conte Bancamano 13-7-39 L Iestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Zinzan Maru 4-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Nagpore 6-7-39 P and O S N
Burdwan 21-6-39 P and O S N
Arima Maru 29-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Ginyo Maru 14-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Victoria 24-7-39 L Triestino
Toyama Maru 4-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Corfu 22-6-39 P and O S N
Canton 6-7-39 P and O S N
Nissan Maru 23-6-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso 26-6-39 L Triestino

FOR SYDNEY

Strathallan 29-6-39 P and O N

FOR BASRA

Varela 22-6-39 M M
Chakdina 21-6-39 M M

FOR DURBAN

Tairea 21-6-39 M M
Kenya 5-7-39 M M

FOR RANGOON

Silverfir 21-6-39 Volkart Bros

FOR CALCUTTA

Orna 3-7-39 M M

FOR KARACHI

Zinzan Maru 23-6-39 N Y Kaisha
City of Hongkong 21-6-39 K Nixon
Neuenfels 19-6-39 L Edward
Brisbane Maru 21-6-39 O S Kaisha
Serbino 22-6-39 J Finlay
Circassia 24-6-39 Anchor Line

B P T. GENERAL LANDIN DATES

S S Vasna 17-6-39

EXPORTS

Bombay, June 19.

S S Circassia for Liverpool 25 bales cotton twist waste G M Vya 50 bales cotton twist waste C Jairam 30 bales raw wool A M Thakar; 4612 bags groundnut seed B Pahaladrai.

For Manchester: 25 bales cotton twist waste C Jairan; 100 bales raw cotton C Jairam

For Glasgow: 525 bags lentils Amin and Sons

S S C/o Hongkong for Liverpool: 160 bales wool raw Vasanji 11 bales wool raw The Bombay Co 30 bales wool raw A M Thaker

For Antwerp: 80 bales hemp raw D Anandji

For Dunkerk: 15 bales raw cotton N Rajaram

S S Silver for Philadelphia 30 bales d/s goat skins D Abrahamind Sons

S S Algenib for Sydney: 23 bales cotton twist waste M Narotndas

IMPORTS

S S C/o Hongkong Ager Killick Nixon from Liverpool; 46 bxs cigarettes; 85 pkgs biscuits; 720 ises ingots solder; 65 coils galvd wire; 371 pkgs lubg grease; 369 pkgs tiles 85 cases machinery; 100 bags limbux 110 cases cottons; 246 bdls c a sheetpieces; 62 cases stout; 42 bales cottonfents; 165 coils galvd m s wire; 200 tgs boiler fittings; 122 paus steel flares; 1017 old news papers; 100 caseswincarnis; 1000 lse asbestos cement pipe; 50 bales old newspopers; 100 cases winearnis; 162 bdls hoe heads; 368 pgs toilet soap; 50 cases cond milk 80 dls colours; 220 cottons accumulators; 50bdls shovels; 97 loose steel bars; 35 loose m car outer covers; 56 cases cotton yarn, 100 lse stl flanges; 145 bags rivets

From Glasgow: 125 bales d news papers; 147 cases whisky; 77bags steel nails; 72 pakgs sewing cotton thread on reals 250 pcs c i. cistern

From Marseilles: 135 csks vivian water; 40 bags roots

JUTE SHARES STEADY

CALCUTTA, June 19.

On the Calcutta share market, jutes ruled steady and active afterweek-end but business was somewhat limited.

Coals only small business put through at more or less quotation prices.

Teas more or less neglected. In the miscellaneous section speculative issues kept steady but other industrials did not show much importance.

Owing Rathajatra festival share market closed at 2 p.m.

Following are closing quotations:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES:—5 per cent. Government Securities were quiet. loan 1945/55 Rs. 113-12 small lots, 3 per cent. U. P. Loan 1961/66 Rs. 98-2.

BANKS:—Imperial Conty. Rs. 382; Reserve Rs. 111; Railways Bankura Damodar Railway Rs. 19-8; Chaparmukh Silghat Rly. 90-8; Arra Sasaram Rly. 51 small lot; New Victoria cotton ord annas 11, Coals Amigamated Rs. 22-4; New Beerbhoor pref. Rs. 15/4 small lot; Jutes Bally Rs. 195 small lot; Howrah Rs. 54-1; Kanknarrah Rs. 387; Kelvin Rs. 40 small lot; Presidency Rs. 3-11; tandard Rs. 261-8.

MISCELLANEOUS:—Burma Corporation Rs. 5-9; Indian Copper s. 2-10; Associated Cement Rs. 134; Dalmia Cement defd. Rs. 3-9 small lot Indian Iron and Steel Rs. 24-14; Stee Corporation ord. Rs. 12-13; pref. Rs. 93-4 ex-div. Concord of India Insurance Rs. 6-4, prem. B. I. Corpn. pref. Rs. 146, Darjeeling Ropeway Rs. 9-4; Kampong Ropeway Rs. 9-8; British Burm Petrol Rs. 3-15; Bengal Paper Rs. 69; Titagur Paper B ord. Rs. 12-8 first pref Rs. 169 small lot; Midnapore Zemindary Rs. 3-15 small lot; Midnapore Zeindary Rs. 59, ex-div. Borooah Timbr Rs. 12-12; Murree Brewery Rs. 10-4

TEAS:—Banarhat pref. Rs. 1-8; Ct. New Cinnatonniah Rs. 322 ex-dv. Debenture 3-1/4 per cent. 1956-66 Howrah Bridge Rs. 100-10 small lots.—A P.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jun 17

Broach J/A higestt 170 lowest 17 closing 167 3/4
Broach A/M highest 160 1/4 lowst 159 closing 159 3/8
Oomra July highest 162 lowest 59 7/8 closing 159 7/8
Oomra D/J highest 145 3/4 lowst 145 1/4 closing 145 1/4
Bengal July highest 124 lowest 23 1/2 closing 123 1/2
Bengal D/J highest 120 1/2 lowst 120 closing 120
Night session: Broach J/A opning 168 highest 168 5/8 lowest 167 3/4 closing 167 7/8.
Broach A/M closing 159 7/8.

Export Subsidy Losing Ground

TRADE UNANIMOUSLY IN OPPOSITION

Market Feeling Bullish On Low Stocks And Weather Conditions

BOMBAY, June 19.

From the very beginning, we believed that Mr. Wallace's proposal for an export sudsidy of two cents per lb. on cotton would not be favoured by the trade and this fact is now being realised.

Latest American cables state that "opponents are understood to be mustering considerable, if not decisive, strength making the outlook at least highly uncertain. At the same time Mr. Wallace apparently was surprised over the unanimous trade opposition."

In the meantime based on weather conditions and small mill supplies, moderately bullish opinions prevail in trade circles, though tempered somewhat by the Washington dilemma.

The New York cotton market though higher was restricted by nervousness with regard to the situation in Tientsin and the absence of developments in Washington, while the weight of the enlarged new wheat inducement from the South-West resulted in reactions after a brief period of steadiness in the Chicago wheat market.

The New York cotton market opened steady on Saturday. Prices advanced in sympathy with outside cables, trade and foreign buying and small offerings including hedging and long liquidation. The week's textile sales about equalled the production. Finally week-end covering developed and the market closed steady.

WEEKLY REVIEW

Confusing legislative developments resulted in thin irregular markets, prices easing under realising and liquidation by longs disappointed by the failure of Congressional conferees to prohibit export subsidy, but rates partially recovered owing to continued unfavourable weather, which but for Washington uncertainties would have undoubtedly acted as a more important buying incentive.

The subsidy battle has in the meanwhile reverted to the House of Representatives where the opponents are understood to be mustering considerable, if not decisive, strength, making the outcome at least highly uncertain. At the same time Mr. Wallace apparently surprised over the unanimous trade opposition has been formulating alternative proposals with a view to prepare for an eventuality as he is unwilling to give up the subsidy idea in some form or other.

Based on weather conditions and small mill supplies, moderately bullish opinions prevail in trade circles, though tempered somewhat by the Washington dilemma.

N. Y. Prices

At the opening July was quoted one point up at 9.24 but declined 2 points from the opening level and July was quoted 9.22 which was the lowest level for the day. Later on there was improved demand and prices advanced to 9.27 which was the highest level. The market finally closed at a net gain of 4 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices improved one point at 9.87c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady with a moderate demand. Prices closed at a net rise of 9 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices closed• unchanged at 9.45c per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton market opened unchanged at 4.72 for October. There was trade calling, otherwise the market was dull and was awaiting developments in Washington and the Far East. Later on there was local covering and further trade calling. The market closed at a net rise of 5 to 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 5.81d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton market was fairly steady and Giza futures closed at a rise of 6 to 7 while Uppers futures advanced 5 to 7 points. The alexandria cotton market was closed on Saturday.

MANCHESTER TRADE

"Manufacturers have been advised by their central body to increase their quotations by at least 8 per cent of the weaving price to cover the higher costs resulting from the various factors referred to in this report last week. The advise has not yet been followed by all the firms concerned, and business has been difficult enough even on the old basis of prices.

In many instances, moreover, not only price but also delivery has been an obstacle to the satisfactory conclusion of negotiations. For one reason or another most customers are only prepared to order goods which can be delivered in the very near future, and accordingly many producers are having to refuse business for early delivery, although there is no work in sight for their plant two or three months hence.

This week's turnover has comprised little beyond a number of scraps along with some useful lines for official and commercial customers at home. Some of the scraps, however, have been interesting and encouraging. Rangoon and Singapore have maintained last week's improvement, and small orders for prints for West Africa may be the prelude to a resumption of bulk buying. South America has remained a good customer for cambrics, haircords, warp satins, and poplins, and the Dominions have done a miscellaneous business. The Egyptian Senate's rejection of the Textile Quota Bill, however, is a severe blow to Lancashire.

In the yarn market good weights have been wanted and booked, in coarse counts, especially ring twists, but sales and deliveries of other qualities have been poor."—"M. G."

PRIVATE CABLES

New York July highest 11.56 a.m. ..... 9.27+04
New York July lowest 10.52 a.m. ..... 9.22—01
Liverpool October highest ... 4.76+04
Liverpool October lowest ... 4.72

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

NEW YORK:—

Trading narrow foreign and trade buying scarcity of contracts rain is needed northwest dry warm weather is needed east of Mississippi.

Indications subsidy export will be abandoned think October has less opportunity advance than distants owing average ginnings October 1st approximating six million.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

NEW YORK:—

Subsidy unlikely considered by House before Thursday. Continue doubt for final adoption. Believe market moving moderately higher.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends:—

"Nothing definite Farm Bill but indications point no export•subsidy. Some inducement avoid further loan accumulations. With cloth markets active excess forty per cent. open interest unfixed callsales. Small stocks free cotton. Active demand early new crop expected. Crop retarded by excessive rains Central, lack rains west."

"We believe will be no subsidy."

STEADY TONE ON CALCUTTA EXCHANGE

Jute Shares Harden

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co., have issued the following report dated Calcutta 16:—

JUTE.

This section presented a steady undertone but the price movements have been comparatively small over the week. The speculative counter presented a buoyant appearance and the price was pushed up to 54/8. The commodity markets were rising ones. The nine porter hessians registered a rise of about six annas and raw jute was a rupee higher quoting Rs. 43. But on account of disturbed international political situation the markets showed a tendency towards returning to their former price levels. Hessians closed at Rs. 9/2, Raw Jute at Rs. 42/4. Consequently the speculative counter Howrah closed quiet but steady at Rs. 54/2. The leading investment issues fluctuated within narrow levels a rising tendency being definitely checked in absence of outside support. Kamarhatty were priced at 495, Kanknarrah at 386, a big parcel of Delta changed hands at 367, Bally and Baranagore closed respectively at 197 and 155. Anglo-India moved around 330, Belvedere and Caledonian hovered round 347. Fort William and Fort Gloster were respectively marked at 205 and 440. Auckland were good 175, Dalhousie at Rs. 310, Lansdowne at 149, Standard at 255, Gourepore came to business at 550, India came to business at 550, India at 298, Orient at 178, Cheviot at 172. In shares of small denominations, Clive changed hands at 25/4, National at 22, Hooghly 47, Hukumchand spurted up to 5/8 from 4/12, Nuddea were marked at 42/8, Presidency at 3/9, Reliance Jute were taken at Rs. 59.

COTTON

This section was absolutely featureless. Kesoram were done at 4/12, Dunbar ord. hovered round 145, New Victoria ord. were done at annas Ten.

COAL

This section presented a declining tendency in all the leading Counters.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach J/A New York July Rs. 49
Broach J/A Liverpool July Rs. 54 1/2
Broach A/M New York May Rs. 29: 1/2
Broach A/M Liverpool May Rs. 41 1/2
New York Liverpool: July 74 October 87 December 90 January 1.02 March 1.09 May 1.16

There was more selling pressure and the prices have been marked down Considerably. Bengal Coal were done at 298, Equitable found sellers at Rs. 20/10, New Beerbhoom on declaration of 8 annas divided fell back sharply to Rs. 16/4, West Jamuria found buyers at Rs. 27, Dhemo Main were priced at 11/12, Raneegunj at 29/4 Ex Div., Bokaro-Ramgarh done at Rs. 13/12. Amalgamated changed hands at 22/12, Borrea at Rs. 11/14, Hurriladih at Rs. 11/14, Mundulpore at Rs. 7/6, Sendra were done at Rs. 8, Union at Rs. 27/4.

MISCELLANEOUS

This section ruled quiet but steady. Indian Iron and Steel fluctuated between 24/12 and 25/6 the close being 24/12. Steel Corporation of Bengal were comparatively steady at Rs. 12/2. In mining issues Burma Corporation were good at 5/10, Indian Copper at 1/11, Consolidated Tin done at 5/12. B. B. Petroleum found sellers ae Rs. 4, B. I. C. ord. were steady at Rs. 2/9, Midnapore Zemindary changed hands at Rs. 55/8 Ex. Div. India General changed hands at Rs. 89. Titaghur Paper ord. changed hands in large numbers at Rs. 12/8. The closing was a shade easier. Dalmia ord. found buyers at Rs. 12/2, Deferred at Rs. 3/9, Preference at Rs. 94/8. There was a good spurt in Broach Timber which were taken up to Rs. 12/8. There was a big drop in Saran Engineering an account of an unsatisfactory dividend of annas two, the closing price being Rs. 4/4. Dunlop Rubber ord. were easy at Rs. 15/12. Ivan Jones were done at Rs. 1/2. In Public utility concerns Benares Electric were done at 13/12. Bengal Telephone ord. steadied up to Rs. 17/14. Reserve Bank moved in the region of Rs. 110.

BOMBAY COTTON

Extensive Unloading By Bulls In Old Crop

Bombay, June 19

In the local market during the first two hours nearly sixty thousand bales of old crop were unloaded by bulls who had accumulated extensive holdings of Broach cotton with a view to corner J/A delivery eventually. The statistical position was in favour of bulls but the recent happenings in Far East unnerved them and the market was called upon to absorb all sales which were readily absorbed by bears and commission houses. It seems that the new market is free from manipulations of professional operators.

To-day, following a rise of 4 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was due to open at Rs. 168/8 for Broach J/A delivery but the market very steady at Rs. 169/6 and declined to Rs. 166 under extensive unloading. New Broach A/M opened at Rs. 161 and declined to Rs. 160/2. The tone was easy.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 2 points and in the local market, there being scattered selling, Broach J/A declined to Rs. 165/12, while New Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 160. Later on Liverpool was reported 4 points but the local market ruled quiet and closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach J/A	Rs.	165	2 0
Broach A/M		159	4 0
Fine M G			
Oomra July		157	4 0
Oomra D/J		145	8 0
F G M G—			
Bengal July		121	12 0
Bengal D/J		119	8 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, June 19.

	Extra	Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—						
Bengal U.P.	...	131	128	125	122	
Punjab	...	131	128	125	122	
Rajputana	...	134	131	128	125	
Oomra No. 2		163	161	159	157	..
C. P. No. 1		173	171	169	167	...
C. P. No. 2		167	165	163	161	...
Broach No. 2	...	172	170	168	166	
Punjab-Ame.	...	193	191	189	187	
Surat	...	209	207	205	203	
Rajpipla	...	206	204	202	200	
Navsari	...	218	216	214	212	

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, June 19.

Bengal Superfine	131/32
Bengal Fine	127/28
Bengal F.G.	125/26
C. P. 1	169/71
C. P. 2	165/66
Arvi	166/67
Amraoti	159/63
Ellichpur	165/66
Berar	162/63
Malkapur	159/61
Khandesh	146/53
Jalna/Sailu	155/57
Burwah/Sanavad	161/63
Khandwa	161/63
Mathia F.G.	131/36
Broach	174/75
Punjab 4F.	183/88
Punjab 289F.	213/18
Sindh N.T.	193/95
Ankleshwar/Jaghadia	203/05
Surat	208/10
Navsari	218/20
Western Farm	183/88

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, June 19.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	17-6-39	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh		38,665	53,682
Central India	131	222,884	43,975
Barsi and Nagar	336	87,143	149,108
Hyderabad-Gaorani		4,450	40,144
Berar		161,920	322,619
Central Provinces		38,096	79,039
Total Oomras	467	553,158	688,568
Dholera	2,691	265,392	122,864
N.-W. Provinces	92	7,421	2,866
Rajputana	146	72,242	15,933
Sind-Punjab		324,830	514,988
Broach		414,322	260,946
Coompta and Dharwar	232	121,749	49,794
Westerns-Northern	844	80,927	521,827
Cocoanada		98	23
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,629	3,581
American		3,487	177,852
Egyptian, African and Sudan	4,081	329,756	466,232
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		95	1,171
Total	8,553	2,176,106	2,326,621
Arrived by road to 15th June 39		371,584	...

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 15th June.

In full-pressed Bales.

	17-6-39	This year.	Last year.
Europe	180	265,367	264,703
Japan and China	1,000	1,046,520	614,526
Coast Ports		30,853	56,189
Up-country by Rail		238,069	314,520
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		8,312	5,792
Total	1,180	1,589,121	1,255,730

American Cotton Figures

F. P. Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 17-6-39	3808000	7731000
Receipts Yesterday 17-6-39	4000	5000
Exports to date 17-6-39	3377000	5661000
Stock at Ports 16-6-39	1959000	2530000
Stock at Interior Towns	2567000	2115000
Stock at Liverpool 16-6-39	733000	179000
Visible Supply 16-6-39	5114000	6079000
Quantity in sight 16-6-39	9140000	13329000
Quantity out of sight 16-6-39	9661000	10131000

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, June 19

On Saturday, London gold prices declined 1/2d. to £7-8-6. London Paris Exchange rate declined 2 points at 176.71. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.86.18 at London and 4.68 1/4 at New York. London silver prices declined 1/16d. at 19 11/16d. for Spot but forward quotation was unchanged at 19 7/16d. Speculators sold and India bought. The market was quietly steady. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 6 1/2 and sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 23-10-6. London Bombay Spot silver parity was Rs. 52-2-3 and forward was Rs. 51-9-6. The local market was quiet with scattered selling in both gold and silver. Buyers were holding aloof and the undertone was easy.

GOLD

Ready	37	1	3
Ashad delivery	37	1	6
Ashad Tejimandi	0	1	3
Shravan delivery	37	1	6
Shravan Tejimandi	0	2	3

SILVER

Ready	51	8	0
Ashad delivery	51	7	0
Ashad Tejimandi	0	10	0
Shravan delivery	51	4	6
Shravan Tejimandi	1	2	0

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, June 17.

July	£11-18-9
August	£12-0-0

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, June 19.

Castorseeds Sept.—	
Opening	30 0 0
Highest	30 0 0
Lowest	29 12 0
Closing	29 12 6
Groundnuts August—	
Opening	32 3 0
Highest	32 3 0
Lowest	31 9 3
Closing	31 13 6
Cottonseeds Sept—	
Opening	26 9 6
Highest	26 10 6
Lowest	26 0 0
Closing	26 3 0

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, June 19.

Ready Javas	15	9	0
Shipment June-Aug.	6	1	0
Shipment September	5	13	0

Java Spot F. 7.40 (nominal.)

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, June 17.

July	48 3/4d.
October	51 7/8d.
December	53 5/8d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, June 17.

July	dol 0.71 1/4.
September	dol 0.72
December	dol 0.73 1/8.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, June 19.

Wheat	7,165 cwts.
Linseed	4,... cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	377 cwts.
Gingellyseed	132 cwts.
Groundnuts	1,773 cwts.
Castorseed z	246 cwts.
Rice	8,171 cwts.
Myrabollams	508 cwts.
Cottonseed	3,620 cwts.
Mowraseed	69 cwts.
Gram	596 cwts.
Joowar	44 cwts.
Bajree	312 cwts.
Indian Sugar	374 cwts.

WEATHER OVER U. S. A. COTTON BELT

Liverpool, June 19.

Light to moderate rainfall in Eastern and Central Belts, Arkansas and Texas. The daily official U.S. Government forecast says "more rain expected."

BOMBAY E. S. & TRAM. Co. Ltd.

	For May 1939	Up to the end of May 1939.
	Rupee	Rupees
*Electric Supply	7,35,198	38,81,957
Traction (Trams and Omnibuses)	6,73,699	34,12,448
Decrease over same period last year		1,13,315

*Exclusive of supply to Tramways.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC OUTPUT

Gross Receipts

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

24th Week (ended June 17th).

1937	12,602,400
1938	14,310,200
1939	13,262,500

Total for 24 Weeks (1st Jan. to date).

1937	288,236,900
1938	342,163,500
1939	325,017,500

U. S. A. Cotton Statistics

	Bales.
Exports	3,371,000
World's Spinners' Takings	9,662,000
Forwarded to American Mills	6,054,000
Same period last season.	Bales
Exports	5,658,000
World's Spinners' Takings ...	10,131,000
Forwarded to American Mills	5,488,000

According to C.C.C., 4,489,893 bales have been pledged under the loan upto 15th June while repossessions were 1,51,475 bales.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 19

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 95/10
2 3/4 per cent 1948/62 98/8
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 99/8
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 101/12
3 per cent 1963/60 97/6
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 103/10
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 107/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 110/6
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 115
5 per cent U P Bonds 98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan 100/2
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 103/10

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 113/10
4 per cent 1953/60 Mysore 111/8
3 per cent 1955 Mysore 124

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent 1972 B P T 108
5 per cent 1959 M Deb 118
4 per cent 1974 M Deb 107
6 per cent M Deb 1954 127
6 per cent K P T 1956 127

Tone:—Quietly steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, June 19

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 27/32 to December

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16 to Feb.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 to Aug. 1/6 1/32 Sept. May

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 287 1/2
Bank's buying T T 285
Bank's buying D D 284 1/4

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,308
Bank's buying T T 1 328

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 65 1/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 65

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 83 1/2

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 37 1/2

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 157 1/8

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 86

CROSS RATES—

Hongkong London 1/2 25/32 19th instant
Shanghai London 0/6 1/2 19th instant
Japan London 1/2 1/64 19th instant
Java London 8.79 3/4 19th instant
New York London 4.68.25 17th instant
London New York 4.68.18 17th instant
London Paris 176.71 17th instant
London Italy 89.02 17th instant
London Belgium 27.54 1/4 17th instant
London Switzerland 20.77 3/4 17th instant
London Berlin 11.66 3/4 17th instant
London Stockholm 19.42 17th instant
London Amsterdam 8.82 17th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Uncertain.
Gold £7-8-6 1/2 16th instant
Gold £7-8-6 17th instant
Silver London Ready 19 3/4 16th instant.
Silver London Ready 19 11/16 17th instant
Silver London Forward 19 7/16 16th instant
Silver London Forward 19 /16 17th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 16th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 17th instant
London Discounts 3 months /8 per cent 16th instant.
London discounts 3 months 7/8 per cent 17th instant
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 16th instant.
London discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 17th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 1 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 19

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper	95/5
4 per cent 1960/70	110/8
5 per cent 1945/55	113/10

BANKS

Bank of Baroda	108
Bank of Hindusthan	27/4
Bank of India	142/8
Central Bank	33/8
Imperial Bank F P	1550
Imperial Bank P P	375
Indian Overseas Bank	46/8
Reserve Bank	111
Union Bank	6/3

TEXTILES

Ahmd New Textiles	353/12
Ambica	273/12
Arun	210
Arvind	1120
Asok	183/12
Bharatkhand	1900
Bombay Dyeing	762/8
Buckingham and Carnatics	173
Calico	570
Central India	211/14
Century	212/8
Colaba	125
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	440
Elgin	101/14
Gokak	137/8
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore	37/8
Jubilee	208/12
Khatau Makanji	83/12
Kohinoor	223/2
Laxmi Cotton	427/8
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	89
Morarji	121/4
Mysore	86/14
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	193/2
Raipur	625
Rajnagar	165
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	70
Sholapur	2725
Simplex	73/12
Swadeshi	210
Vishnu	1025

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley Ord	1452/8
Tata Hydro Ord	151/14
Tata Power Ord	1275

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics	146/14
Ajmer Electrics	11/8
Amalgamated	10/4
Bombay Suburban	151/4
Bombay Tram	128/7
Surat Electrics	147/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown	354/6
Associated Cements	133/12
Belapur	178/2
Bombay Burma New	172/8
Bombay Burma Old	435/10
Bombay Steam	245
Bombay Telephone	86/12
Br B Petrol	3/12
Burma Corporation	5/10
Dalmia Cement	12/2
Indian Bleaching	92/8
Industrial Investment Tr	44/8
Indian Radio Ord	350
Indian Radio Defd	345
Indian Copper	1/11
Indian Iron	24/14
Mysore Sugar	31
Port Canning	11/4
Premier Construction	71
Rohtas Industries	22/11
Scindia Steam	17/14
Shivrajpur	26
Tata Oil	38/3
Tata Steel Ordy	285/8
Tata Steel Defd	1367/8
Bengal Steel Corpn	12/13

JUTES

Birla Jute	15/8
Howrah	54/2
Hukumchand	5/9
Kamarhatty	495
Kanknarrah	387
Lawrence	335
Reliance	58/8

DELIVERY OF SHARES

Following Delivery Slips have been issued to-day:—

Tata Ordinaries	295
Tata Deferreds	56
Indian Irons	600
Bengal Steel Corporations	200
Bombay Burmas (Old)	50

Scattered Selling In Steel Shares

COTTON MILL SHARES STEADY

Bombay Burmas Easy And Cement Quiet

BOMBAY, June 19.

The local Share Bazar opened steady to-day at about unchanged quotations but in the absence of any support, prices declined under scattered selling. During the middle of the session there was some covering and prices rallied few points but higher prices again induced renewal of selling and the market closed quiet.

The turnover was restricted and most of the business was of "Taravni" nature. Outside business was mostly absent and there was more disposition to await political developments.

On Saturday the Wall Street market was steady with favourable domestic news more than counteracting the Far Eastern situation. U.S. Steel Shares improved 1/2 to 46 3/8 while Anaconda Coppers gained 3/8 at 23 1/4. General Motors advanced 1/4 at 43 3/8 dollars.

There is no fresh development and the market was dull and featureless. As pointed out before the sentiments is disturbed by political developments and operators are cautious. The industrial outlook continues satisfactory and with improvement in political situation, there will be renewal of upward trend.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened to-day at Rs. 1,372 and declined to Rs. 1,252 under liquidation. At this level there was short covering and prices rallied to Rs. 1,370 but with increased offerings prices again eased off and closed at Rs. 1,365. Ordinary Shares closed at Rs. 285. Cotton Mill Shares were fairly steady. Bombay Burmas were easy and Cement Shares were quiet.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, June 19.

100	Ahmed. Advance	255 0
100	BOM. DYEING	763 12
100	CENTURY	213 0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	212 0
100	COLABA	125 8
100	Coorla	83 2
250	David	25 0
250	Dawn	285 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0 4
100	Finlay	95 8
100	GOKAK	138 0
1.000	Hindustan	1675 0
100	Indore	38 12
100	Khatau	83 12
100	KOHINOOR	223 8
200	Laxmi	430 0
250	Madras United	25 0
100	MORARJI	121 8
250	Model	42 0
50	MYSORE	87 8
100	NEW GREAT	193 8
100	Oosmanshahi	41 0
100	PHOENIX	205 0
25	Sassoon Silk	67 8
1,000	Sholapur	2,725 0
50	SIMPLEX	73 12
1.000	SWADESHI	210 8
100	SWAN	90 0
500	Vishnu	1,025 0
1.000	Westerns	860 0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	103 0
25-500	CENTRAL	33 4
500	Imperial	1,550 0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	377 8
50-100	India	142 8
100	Reserve Bank	111 0
5	Union	6 3

CEMENTS

500	Associated	134 0

INSURANCE

100	Empire	660 0
15-100	Jupiter	14 0
20	Mercantile	53 8
15-75	New India	39 0
200	Oriental	4,350 0
10-50	Vulcan	7 10

ELECTRIC

100	Ahd. Old	150 10
10	Amalgamated	12 0
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1455 0
10	Ajmer	11 4
50	BOMBAY TRAM	128 4
100	Bombay Suburban	151 4
10	Broach	10 4
100	Karachi	191 0
100	Poona	190 0
100	Surat	149 6
100	TATA HYDRO	152 0
1,000	TATA POWERS	1277 8

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	972 8
100	C. Province	101 4
100	Dh Bdramati	101 8
100	Gujarat	100 8
100	Mandra Bhon	100 8
100	Pachora Jamner	87 0
100	Sara Serajganj	102 0
500	Tapti Valley	775 0

MININGS

9	Burma Corp	5 10

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, June 19

Bombay Dyeing (762/8) 767 762 766 762 765 763
Century (212/8) 213 212/8 213
Central India (211/8) 213 212 213 211
Kohinoor (223) 223 225 224 223/8
New Great (194) 194/8 193/8
Simplex (73/8) 74 73/8 73/12
Swadeshi (211/8) 213 210 212 210/8
Associated Cement (134/12) 132/8 135 134/4 134
Andhra (1455) 1455
Tram Ord (129) 129 128/4
Tata Hydro (153) 153 152
Tata Power (1287/8) 1280 1276 1280 1275 1277/8
T Steel Defd (1370) 1370 1372 1365 1357 1370 1352 1360 1355 1367 1365
T Steel Ord (287) 287 286 284 285
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (180) 180/4 181
Bellapur (179) 179 178/8
B Steam (247) 247 245/8 246
B Burma (505) 505 498 501 497 496/8

2sh	Indian Cooper	1-10-6
2sh.	Indian Iron	0 24 14
10	Shivrajpur	36 0
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS	1365 0
15	TATA STEEL ORD.	285 0

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	355 0
10	Air Service	7 12
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	173 8
200	Bombay Safe Dep	740 0
250	BOMBAY STEM	246 0
125	B. BURMA	496 8
50	B. BURMA CONT.	172 8
8sh	Br. B. Petrol	3 13
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	87 0
100	IND. BLEACHING	93 0
50	Ind. Invest. Trust	44 8
100	I. Radio Defd.	345 0
100	I Radio Ord.	350 0
100	Port Canning	71 12
30	Premier Con.	71 0
10	Scindia	17 15
25	Tata Oil Mil (nil)	38 12

PREFERENCE

5-1/2	p.c. Amalgamated (T.F.)	106 0
7	p. c. Andhra Valley	1450 0
6	p.c Bombay Steam	295 0
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	78 12
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	556 4
6 1/2	p. c. Prem. Const 1st	105 8
6 1/4	p.c Prem Const 2nd	96 12
7	p.c Tata Hydro	147 8
7 1/2	p. c. Tata Power	1547 8
6	p.c Tata Steel 1st	207 8
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	151 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	655 0

DEBENTURES

3-3/4	p.c Andhra Valley	101 12
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	105 10
7	p.c. Bombay Telephone	80 12
7	p.c Sholapur	78 2
8	p.c. Tata Hydro	105 8

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, June 17

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
American Power and Light Pfd	5 5/8
Int Tel and Tel 1952	61
Electric Bond and Share Common	7 1/2
Columbia Gas and Electric	6
American Telephone and Telegraph	158 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	450
Union Pacific	93
Western Union Telegraph	19 3/4
New York Central R R	14 1/8
Union Carbon and Carbide	77 1/2
Amrex Corporation	23 7/8
Texas Corporation	38 5/8
United States Steel	46 3/8
Ludlum Steel	16
Int Nickel of Canada	47 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	23 1/4
General Electric	43 3/4
Packard Motors	3
General Electric	34 7/8
Brooklyn Manhattan Transit	11
Socony	11 1/2
Consolidated Oil	7 5/8
National City Bank of New York	25 3/4

Turnover 170,000 shares. Bullish market. Likely to be irregular temporarily but next big movement will be upward

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 19

London Market—
Standard copper cash (buyers) closed.
Bombay Market—
Yellow metal sheets ... Rs. 40
Copper sheets ... Rs. 49
Tone:—Steady.

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CHEAPEST AND BEST GIVES MORE SHAVES THAN ALL THE REST.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1939

Hyderabad State Reforms Scheme

Extended Legislature.

ANNOUNCEMENT TO BE MADE SHORTLY

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, June 19.

REFORMS of far-reaching importance are to be introduced in Hyderabad State within a short period; an announcement in this regard is eagerly awaited by the general public.

Enquiries made in well-informed circles indicate that an announcement regarding the future constitutional changes would be made shortly. The scheme would be based on the Iyengar Committee report.

Radical changes in the constitution of the existing Legislative Council will be the main reform. The new Council would consist of seven Executive councillors and 35 nominated members. 42 members would be elected from various constituencies on the basis of special interests. But it would be seen that Hindus and Muslims are returned in equal number to the Legislature. The members would be empowered to interpellate, discuss the budget and move resolutions.

As regards the languages to be used in the legislature I understand that the local languages such as Telugu, Marathi, Kanarese and Urdu would be allowed and provision for English would also be made and the Premier is expected to preside over the sessions of the legislature. With the expansion of the Legislature, provision would be made for establishing local boards and panchayats. All the three Subas of Warangal, Aurangabad and Gulbarga would have Municipal Corporations.

With reference to Services, about which there was much agitation I understand that Government intend to establish a Public Services Commission consisting of two Hindus and two Muslims and presided over by a Parsi member to recruit people for the services on the basis of merit.

Government also propose to set up or split the Ecclesiastical Department into two, one to look after Hindu interests and the other to look after Muslim interests. But as to civil liberties it is stated that the Government is not prepared to accord full freedom.

DHEBER'S LAND CONFISCATED

Non-fulfilment Of Term In Title Deed

RAJKOT, June 19.

A plot of land measuring five hundred square yards belonging to Mr. Dheber, President of the Praja Parishad has, it is understood, been ordered to be confiscated.

Mr. Dheber told the "Associated Press" to-day that the report that a plot of land belonging to him was confiscated was quite correct. He said: "The land has been confiscated for non-compliance of a notification, which required the erection of a compound wall within a specified period".

He further add that he had no information of such a term in the title deed, though the former owner of the land, from whom Mr. Dheber has purchased the plot, had such information.—A. P.

MOST URGENT SOCIO-RELIGIOUS REFORM

MADURA. (By Mail)

In the course of his message to Harijan Temple Entry Conference Dewan Bahadur Bashyam Iyengar, President, Harijan Sevak Sangh, Madras, says:—

I crave leave to wish the conference an unqualified success. The demon of untouchability has, thanks to Mahatmaji, been laid in the grave, but its death cannot be said to be complete unless and until the equal right of the so-called untouchables to enter and worship in all public Hindu temples is recognised and secured for them. This undoubtedly is the most important and urgent socio-religious reformation. Hinduism must at once and wholeheartedly adopt if it is not to perish and be a thing of the past and the responsibility of effecting this reform entirely rests on us. the so-called caste Hindus.

Anti-Hindi Picketing Resumed

Six Volunteers Sentenced In Madras

MADRAS, June 19.

After a lapse of nearly two months, anti-Hindi picketing was resumed to-day at the Hindu Theological High School which re-opened this morning after the summer vacation.

Two batches of three volunteers each picketed the school between 9-30 and 9-45 a.m. They were arrested and produced before the Second Presidency Magistrate, George Town

They pleaded guilty but refused to express regret for their action. The volunteers were each sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

TO END UNEMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY

State Subjects Demand "Pagras" And "Taqavi"

(From A Correspondent)

BHOPAL, (By Mail)

Under the auspices of the Shajhanabad States Peoples' Conference, a public meeting was held for putting forth the demands of the State subjects for ending their unemployment and poverty. Over five thousand people attended the meeting. Mr. Quddus Salabhai, the President of the Ward Peoples' Party presided. Some of the demands made were the following.

The agriculturist-class and those who want to take up agriculture as a means of livelihood should be granted a "pagras" 20 to 30 years with the concessions of Taqavi, seed, etc.

The practice of importing goods by Officials for the royal or the Government or semi-Government requirements should be altogether stopped and instead the same should be purchased by the local merchants; in this connection it is necessary to save the local merchant class to establish an independent marketing board and a "free ganj" at an earlier date.

Home, village and small industries should be encouraged and all help should be given to popularise them.

All the Government and semi-Government contracts should be given to the Bhopalis.

In legal profession the entry for the outsiders should be stopped and the licences of those outsiders who are still practising must be cancelled.

The salaries of all High Officials in no case should exceed Rs. 500 per month. The starting salary of the clerks should not be fixed less than Rs. 25. and that of menials less than Rs. 10 per month.

BHOPAL'S NEW COTTAGE INDUSTRY

Weaving Of Fine Silk And Kind Of Brocades

BHOPAL, June 17.

The weaving of fine silk and a kind of brocades as a cottage industry, it is learnt, is being introduced into Bhopal as an experimental measure.

For this purpose the State Government have decided to import weavers from Benares, Surat, and other famous silk and brocade centres to teach their art to boys here.

The raw material will eventually be provided by agriculturists who are now being encouraged to bear the eri silk worm. A hardy specimen which lives on castor until this supply is properly organised raw material will be imported.—A.P.

Alleged Poisoning Of Food By Sadhu

BHOPAL, June 17.

The arrest of an alleged Sadhu, who used Dhatura to poison his travelling companions before relieving them of their valuables, it is reported, has been effected by the Bhopal Railway police.

The Sadhu, it is stated, halted near the third class waiting room of the railway station with six others who had with them cash and petty jewellery worth about Rs. 50.

Here the Sadhu, it is believed, gave his companions some good food which contained Dhatura seeds. The six persons after partaking of it became unconscious, and were discovered in this condition and removed to hospital where they recovered after some hours.

Following up the information given by them the Railway police, it is stated, have arrested a man from Jhansi District with the missing property.—A.P.

COMMUNAL FRACAS AT BUDDERTALA

2 Casualties: Several Arrests Made

CALCUTTA, June 18.

One man was stabbed and another injured in a rioting in Buddertala (24 Parganas) at about 12-30 last night.

The trouble arose over some Hindu workmen of the Union of Jute Mills deciding to invoke the Goddess Kali with the offering of a pig, to which the Mussalmans objected.

Apprehending trouble, the worshippers later replaced the pig by a goat.

The Mussalmans being still under the impression that a pig was being offered to the Goddess, it is alleged, resorted to stonethrowing, and a riot broke out.

The situation was, however, brought under control by the police who made several arrests.—A. P.

Ceylonese Playing For Time?

Deep Game Suspected In Inability Plea To Open Trade Talks Now

COLOMBO, June 19.

Though the Government of India have invited Ceylon to send her trade delegation to Simla to open trade talks, the "United Press" reliably understands that Ceylon Board of Ministers have definitely expressed their inability to go to Simla till October owing to the forthcoming Ceylon Budget Session.

Indian circles in Ceylon appear to be considerably perturbed over this delay, and they fear the delay, will give sufficient time to Ceylon to complete her scheme of dismissal and repatriation of Indian workers before the two countries can open trade talks. In this connection a leading Indian remarked that if the Government of India yielded to this request of Ceylon, they would be faced with a "fait accompli," when Ceylon would be in a strong position of pleading inability to undo what she had done in completing the scheme of dismissal and repatriation of Indian workers

The consensus of Indian opinion wants the Government of India to insist on Ceylon either to open trade talks immediately, or agree to postpone the scheme of repatriating Indian workers till the trade talks are over.—United Press.

JAIPUR RULER IN CAR COLLISION

Passengers Of Other Car Injured

LONDON, June 18.

The Maharaja of Jaipur was involved in an accident when his car which was travelling to Maidstone came into collision with another car travelling in the opposite direction, near Dartford, Kent.

The Maharaja escaped injury but the occupants of the other car were treated in hospital after receiving assistance on the roadside by the Maharaja and a passer-by.

PSEUDO-NATIONALISM OF VESTED INTERESTS

Mahratta Chamber's Retort To Sugar Syndicate's Campaign

POONA, June 17.

"It is wrong and misleading on the part of the Indian Sugar Syndicate to raise the bogey that Bombay is already going ahead towards the ideal of self-sufficiency which it hopes to achieve by next year. This outcry is nothing but pseudo-nationalism and narrow-minded commercialism." In these terms, the Mahratta Chamber of Commerce and Industries, in the course of a communication addressed to the Secretary, National Planning Committee, refutes the statement reported to have been made by the Sugar Syndicate before the Planning Committee, on the subject of development of sugar industry in Bombay province.

The communication adds, 'the Government of Bombay has formulated and pursued a wise policy with reference to the cultivation of cane and the manufacture of sugar in the Deccan after prolonged deliberation in the best interests of its people and its own finances and it is a legitimate demand of the people that this policy should be followed more sympathetically for the economic benefit of the community."

Proceeding the letter says, "in a large country like India, consisting of numerous political units in the shape of provinces and States, large and small, and at different stages of economic progress and having a variety of natural and social conditions, great care and circumspection will be needed in formulating a scheme of planned economic development. Natural and other conditions may be intrinsically favourable to the establishment of certain industries in some parts of the country, and yet owing to lack of capital, experience and organisation, the available resources may be lying undeveloped.

Elsewhere industries may have grown at too rapid a pace on account of certain favourable conditions of a temporary character, giving rise to vested interests. People in some provinces and States may have come and may come into the industrial field late, compared with the enterprising capitalists in other parts and yet can have very good prospects as regards successful industrialisation.

In conclusion, the letter says, "There may appear and has in fact appeared a tendency to discourage those legitimate efforts as unfair competition with the vested interests. It would obviously be wrong to dub as unpatriotic and uneconomic the efforts at industrialisation made in provinces and States which have been backward in the race for industrial progress and their position will have to be dealt with in a catholic spirit of broad-mindedness and genuine nationalism."

MINIMUM PRICE FOR SUGAR-CANE

Representations To U. P. And Bihar Govts.

LUCKNOW, (By Mail).

The "Associated Press" understands that representations have been made to the Governments of U. P. and Bihar on behalf of the sugar industry in this country, stressing the need for fixing minimum price of sugar-cane for the next season at a reasonable figure. In this connection the attention of the U. P. and Bihar Governments has been drawn to the fact that a high price for sugar-cane would lead to a shrinkage in the provincial sugar trade and that the present enormous growth of sugar industry in both U. P. and Bihar has been mainly due to low cost of cane in these provinces.

It is further pointed out that any attempt to secure a parity of cane prices with other provinces would virtually amount to raising the tariff wall which would render exports from U. P. and Bihar impossible.

Stress has been laid on the fact that the economy of the provinces of U P and Bihar will considerably be affected by the fixation of an unduly high price for sugar-cane as the minimum price for sugar-cane.

The Sub-Committee appointed by the Sugar Control Board of the two provinces will meet at Naini Tal very shortly and this meeting will consider the question of fixing of minimum price for sugarcane as also other allied matters. The deliberations of the Sub-Committee will finish by the end of June.

It is further understood that a sliding scale relating cane prices to sugar price has been prepared by the Cane Commissioner of U P. and this matter will also be considered by the meeting.—A. P.

Commercial School For Maharashtra

Suggestion To Government

POONA, June 17

A suggestion that one of the high schools in Marathi districts, either at Dhulia, Jalgaon or Nasik be converted into a secondary commercial school with Marathi as the medium of instruction, is contained in a letter addresed by Mr. A.R. Bhat of the Maratha Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Poona, to the Secretary, Secondary Education Board, Bombay.

The letter further suggests introduction of Marathi type-writing, Marathi shorthand and indigenous and English systems of accountancy in the curriculum of such a school.

While there will be an agricultural school at Satara and a technical school at Sholapur, no Government secondary school in the Marathi speaking districts has been converted into a commercial school," says the letter. "The area of Marathi speaking districts is very large and their needs will be inadequately supplied if they have only an agricultural and a technical school. The want of a commercial school is very keenly felt in these districts which are commercially backward as compared with Bombay and the Northern Division. The size of population, business and industry in Maharashtra make it imperative to have a secondary commercial school developed in this area."

Proceeding the letter says, "Dhulia and Jalgaon are commercial towns, while Nasik commands a central situation and hence the Committees request to convert the Government school at one of the above places into a secondary commercial school."

CHARLIE CHAN

DAD! HE'S UNCONSCIOUS! CRANE, HELP ME LIFT HIM TO A COUCH! BARBARA, GET YOUR DOCTOR! QUICK!
I'M SORRY, BARBARA!
INSPECTOR CHAN! I DID WHAT I THOUGHT WAS RIGHT! MR. HEDRIN IS HEAD MAN OF THE AUREOLE MINE! HE HAD TO KNOW POWERS WAS HERE TONIGHT!
I'VE GOT TO PROVE TO BARBARA THAT WE WERE RIGHT ABOUT TONY! I'LL COVER THE MINE THOROUGHLY TOMORROW MORNING! IF YOU AND MR. BARROW WOULD LIKE TO COME WITH ME...
GOOD! IN THE MORNING WE CARRY INVESTIGATION TO MINE! NOW WE AWAIT DOCTOR'S VERDICT!
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